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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

American Views of the Dreyfus Case . 121
Our Phenomenal Foreign Trade . . . 122
Lombroso on the Increase of Homicides in America 124
Six Presidential Appointees (Portraits) 125
Senator Wolcott on International Bimetalism 126
Topics in Brief 128

LETTERS AND ART:

The "Right of Criticism" under the French Law 129
Was the Odyssey Written by a Young Woman? 129
A Woman Novelist's Phenomenal Success 130
Dr. Mitchell's Story of the Revolution 130
Another Memoir of Napoleon 132
A New Gospel on Painted Windows . 133
Notes 133

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Is Suicide a Contagious Malady? . . 134
The Atmospheres of the Planets . . . 134
How Smokeless Powder Burns . . . 135
Inoculation Against the Plague . . . 135
Teaching Deaf-Mutes to Hear and Speak 136
Studying Plant-Growth with a Kinetoscope 136
A Boat that Glides instead of Swimming 137
Pictures that Talk 137
The Determination of Sex 137
Science Brevities 137

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The "Momentous Crisis" that Confronts Judaism 138
Dr. John Hall's Resignation 138
New and Revised Version of the Bible 139
Are Our Public Schools Safe? . . . 140
Biblical Research of Catholic Scholars . 141
Religious Notes 141

FOREIGN TOPICS:

What the Chinese Think 142
The Opposition Leader at Home . . . 142
The Pan-Germanic Movement 143
Cuba, Spain, and the United States . 143
Must England Attack Germany, Russia, and France? 144
Foreign Notes 145

MISCELLANEOUS:

Bigger than the Krupp Gun 146
What Science Has Done for Us . . . 146
Correspondents' Corner 146
Echoes from Thanksgiving.
Business Situation 147
Current Events 148
Chess 150

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The health and strength of the body depend on the perfection of the lungs. No quantity or quality of food can add one grain's weight to the flesh of the body beyond the power of the lungs to make new blood. The food may be good and the stomach digest it perfectly, and yet the patient lose flesh and strength from day to day.

Most people suppose appetite and digestion are all that are required to make patients hold their own, at least, but such is not the fact. The stomach has little to do with the making of new blood. It is a mill, that grinds, dissolves, and separates the food eaten, forming from it a white fluid called chyle. Before the chyle can impart its nutritious elements to the body it must be carried by the lacteals to the lungs and be endowed with life and change into blood. This change is what is meant by the term *assimilation*. It depends upon the size and perfect action of the lungs. It takes place in exact proportion to the volume of air we take in at a breath. A man having large lungs and full breathing is *strong and fleshy* because he assimilates a large quantity of food and makes it into blood. A man with small lungs and obstructed breathing is *weak and thin*, because he can only assimilate a small quantity of food. Our weight is determined by the volume of air we habitually inspire at a breath. This exactly measures our blood-making capacity. Poor food or bad digestion may reduce us below our standard weight, but no quantity or quality of food can ever make us rise above it.

The moment our lungs become diseased their capacity for air is lessened by the swelling of the lining of the tubes and the mucous secretion which obstructs them, and in exactly the same proportion their power to assimilate food is reduced. A loss of flesh and strength must follow. If the disease increases, the breathing-space in the lungs also lessens, and the waste of flesh and strength goes on more rapidly, and no food or dieting can prevent it.

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In the glorious light of this revealed law of science how pitiable seems the ignorance and quackery of those who propose to cure consumption by tonics and diet, while the cause of the patient's weakness and wasting remains untouched in the lungs. The only way the body can be "built up" is to remove the disease that is wasting it, by a treatment applied to the lungs capable of restoring the breathing. Do that, and the lungs will quickly rebuild the wasted and enfeebled body. Fail to do it, no human means can save the patient's life.

(To be continued.)

(*Signed*) ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
117 W. 45th St.,
New York.

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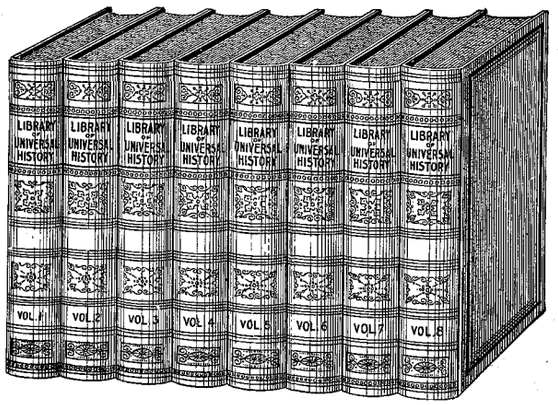

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE excitement in France, which grows from day to day over the famous Dreyfus case, affords the American press an opportunity to hit off French racial characteristics in free fashion. Nevertheless, some serious lessons are drawn concerning national character and the elements which are required for the stability of a republican form of government. The main features of the case have been stated in the foreign department of THE LITERARY DIGEST. When M. Zola, the author, and other distinguished literary people, took issue with the French Government for keeping secret the evidence upon which Dreyfus is held to be guilty, as well as the proceedings of the court-martial which discharged Count Esterhazy, who had been accused of attempting to make Dreyfus responsible for his own irregularities, more fuel was added to the fire, which it is feared may become uncontrollable. The Government's attitude has been several times sustained by the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Zola is under prosecution at its hands, but the military was called out after a disgraceful fight between deputies which caused a session of the Chamber to be closed. Dreyfus is a Hebrew, and it is the aroused antisemitic feeling which is considered alarming, since opportunity is given to revolutionists to foment disorder. Houses have been stoned by rioters who cried "Down with Zola!" "Death to the Jews!" but the police have succeeded in dispersing the crowds. The developments are characterized in breezy editorial parlance by American editors as "Paris Passion Running Amuck" (New York *Mail and Express*), "Hot Times in Paris" (Syracuse *Journal*), and the like.

Circumstances not Favorable to Revolution.—"Because an army officer of no especial prominence has been wrongfully imprisoned for several years, the whole fabric of the state is not going to fall to pieces. The English press has howled this impending calamity abroad for probably any one or all of three reasons. First, mere sensation-mongering may be the explanation; secondly, the Briton never loved the Gaul; thirdly, people living under a monarchy are jealous of republics. . . . Books that expose the actual state of [military] affairs have had wide circulation, and are probably the main, tho remote, cause of the present excitement.

"The French Government is bad enough in its civil as well as its military departments. But, however much both may need reforming, the mere necessity of reform will not bring either reform or revolution. It is one thing for the mob to seek a revolution and altogether another to accomplish one. The mob can not overthrow a government that is strong, and the present *régime*, tho bad, is not necessarily weak. The public debt is the largest in the world—$6,000,000,000—but it is also unique in that nearly all of it is held at home and in small individual amounts. Taxes are heavy, but are promptly paid, for the French peasant is thrifty and measurably contented. The treasury is in excellent condition. The army, tho full of scandal and injustice, is a splendid fighting machine, and can deal with any riot likely to happen.

"The circumstances are thus not favorable to a revolution. In times of great public distress, when the government lacks money or artillery or is beset by foreign enemies, look out for revolution. At other times the worst that can happen is an unsuccessful riot."—*The Dispatch (Rep.), St. Paul.*

Passion and Character.—"Republics are the least stable of all governments where the masses can not be counted upon to live within the lines of reason. The great strength of the United States does not, for instance, lie so much in the wealth of the people or in their numbers as in their character. Their historic freedom from hysterical tendencies, their well-known amenability to common sense, and their unmistakable aversion to any substitution of hues and cries for rational argument, are the qualities which even in the convulsive period of the Civil War kept their credit good, and prevented all careful students of history from falling under the delusion that the Southern insurrection could prevail.

"The Jews, too, we must remember, are not a race who can be harried and outraged with impunity. They are strong in intelligence, if not in numbers, and their resisting power is one of the most impressive things shown in human annals. To imagine that France can surrender itself to passions that mean the exiling of a race which has long befriended it, which has adorned its arts and statesmanship, and shone with exceptional luster in all its spheres of benevolence, is to give way to a destructive folly. It is not only that the Jew is a power in international finance, and knows how in that quarter to return evil for evil. He is strong intellectually and morally. There is no sphere of modern life in which, wherever a free field has been given him, he has failed to show himself the equal of his Christian or infidel neighbors. Nor is the Hebrew to be numbered with vanishing races. He is probably more numerous to-day than he ever was before. There is reason for believing that there are close upon 12,000,000 of the chosen people on the face of the earth at the present time, at least twice as many as there were of them in the days of Solomon. This obviously is not a force to be done violence to with safety, and we doubt not that France will suffer from its antisemitic spasm unless the Government takes speedy and effective means to prove that it is only the madness of a despicable minority."—*The Citizen (Dem.), Brooklyn.*

The Status of the Jews.—"The antisemitic mobs in Paris give color to the charge that the French are not in heart and brain a republican people. The belief in 'liberty, equality, fraternity,' or, as our own Declaration of Independence less frothily

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puts it, that all men are created equal—meaning equal before the law—involves the Semitic as well as the Aryan race.

"The Jew is a man and a brother—not less than a man, not more than a brother. Neither vassal nor lord; just plain man. The Jew has his record, and it is not a bad one. Everywhere throughout the Old World and always until within a century he has been oppressed. But nowhere and never, since the Babylonian captivity, has he been enslaved. He delivered himself alike from Egypt and from Babylon. No ruler of a foreign race wrote his proclamation of emancipation. He decreed himself free, and enforced his decree by and of himself. Such a race is among the manliest of men.

"In the better days and in the better countries, in Britain and in the United States, the Jews have done well. They have given to Great Britain its greatest Premier since the time of Pitt, and to-day they give to British letters the strong individuality of Zangwill. In our own country the Jew has not been active in the lower strata of politics. He is not a place-hunter. But the Jews of the United States have been a stedfast force, working for the survival of the fittest theories of grand politics. They were patriots during the war for the Union. They have been sound-money men all but universally, and protectionists by a large majority. As a race they are at once conservative and progressive. Their charities have been magnificent and unostentatious.

"The Jews are not a sept or a race in the United States; they are just citizens. If they are otherwise in France it is because French society has been antisemitic, and therefore has forced the Jews to be strongly prosemitic. Where the Jews are left free to act as men they act as citizens of the world; where they are denied their natural freedom they combine, as all strong races do, for the purpose of self-preservation."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

Sympathy and Justice.—"It is evident that there is much trouble ahead. The line of division is sharp and well defined. On the one side are the foes of the republic, the champions of the commune, socialists and anarchists, but this side also comprehends many intelligent citizens informed with a sense of justice and revolting at the tyranny of the army. On the other side are the stanch, yet unreasoning friends of governmental methods and the military forces, supplemented by the mob blindly hostile to the Jewish race. It is not often that the American people can sympathize with anarchic sentiment, but, for the moment, they who are called anarchists in France represent the right, and the clamor against the Jews is so senseless and wicked as to even make excuse for the anarchists. It is certain that the Government has made a grave mistake in the manner of its condemnation of Dreyfus and its exoneration of Esterhazy. In each instance, a secret tribunal rendered its verdict upon insufficient evidence. Outside of France at least there is general belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. The case against him was not only insufficient, it was flimsy. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that he was degraded because he was a Jew."—*The Post-Express* (*Ind.*), *Rochester, N. Y.*

Antisemitic Feeling.—"It is exceedingly unfortunate that the contention against the Jews should exhibit itself in this form, and yet in Germany, Austria, and Russia, as well as France, when the occasion shows itself, this animosity springs into instant activity. It is not religious, for the hatred is frequently found in those who make not the least profession to religious belief. The antisemitic feeling is not due to local prejudice, for, as we have just pointed out, it is found all over the continent of Europe, Indeed, at the present time England and the United States are about the only two great civilized countries in the world where the Jewish people are not the victims of popular hostility. Like most questions, this issue probably has two sides. On the continent of Europe those of Hebrew descent have encountered a people who have been obviously their inferiors in business ability, and have been made to suffer the full consequence of this in the keen competition of trade. It is probable that in this rivalry the successful contestants have shown little regard for equities or humanitarian sentiments, and that the hostility that exists is largely the result of countless hard experiences. In England and in this country, particularly in our Northern States, the contention has been upon terms of approximate equality, and in the give and take, while the descendants of the Hebrews have held their own, they have not shown that mastery of the situation or that superiority in ability that, if possessed, would make them hated rivals."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

"What does, however, give an ominous coloring to the affair, whatever may be its outcome, is the antisemitic side of it. Antisemitism is the shape which, for the past decade or two, it has been the fashion for discontent and obscurantism to take on the Continent of Europe. . . . Antisemitism is essentially a superstition, and a peculiarly low and mean superstition; but it is a superstition which comes in remarkably handy for the fomenters of class discontent. . . . Wherever antisemitism has become rampant, governments, however much they might have seemed disposed to coquette with it at first, have found it necessary to do all in their power to curb it, for it contains within itself the germs of some of the most serious dangers which threaten modern civilization."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

"The Government has certainly given strong color to the suspicion that, for some reason, good or bad, it shrinks from an open review of the facts in the Dreyfus case, and that the reason is that an open exposure of those acts would cause international embarrassment. The people apparently accept this view and are satisfied with it, and believe the Jews, reckless of national interests, are attacking the nation and the army in their persistent agitation of the demand for a retrial. The whole affair will now go to a civil court, where Zola and his followers will have an opportunity to rake all the facts out before the world. The prediction is made that it will be the greatest trial of the century; but, after all, it may only prove that some people who can write and agitate have a singular capacity for mischief. In spite of its apparent insignificance, the French have succeeded in attracting to it the interested attention of the whole civilized world."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Detroit.*

"The honor of the French army is at stake; hence the Government feels in duty bound to maintain the sentence of the court-martial; but, on the other hand, popular clamor demands the reopening of the Dreyfus matter. It will, therefore, be necessary for the Ministry to choose between the loss of popular favor and the sacrifice of the good-will of the army. To be impaled upon either horn of the dilemma might prove fatal to the continued life of the Government. The Panama Canal scandal has pretty thoroughly shaken public confidence in politicians, and now the reopening of the Dreyfus case has damaged the reputation of the army; hence it is not surprising that conservative people are beginning to fear for the ultimate outcome of the squabble."—*The Picayune* (*Dem.*), *New Orleans.*

"Zola's truly heroic attitude on the Dreyfus question will certainly do much to hasten the change in sentiment concerning himself. Here is a man who has risked all except life—it may be that he risks life itself—for the sake of justice. He has thrown away the popularity which he was supposed to value so much, and for the time at least has made himself the best hated man in France, simply because the thought of a great wrong moved him to action. This man can hardly have passed his life in writing utterly evil books in order to sell huge editions."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

OUR PHENOMENAL FOREIGN TRADE.

THE fact that the foreign trade of the United States during the year 1897 was the largest in our national history has occasioned much self-congratulation in American newspapers. The corrected figures from the official reports were published last week, merchandise imports and exports combined amounting to $1,841,000,000. The significance of these figures, compared to those of the last ten years, is briefly set forth by the New York *Journal of Commerce* as follows:

"The years next [to 1897] in order of magnitude were 1891, 1892, 1896, and 1890, as will be seen from the subjoined table. The exports were $94,000,000 above the highest previous record, which was in 1896, and $129,000,000 above the next highest year, 1891. The imports were $61,000,000 more than in 1896, but were much below those of 1895, 1892, 1891, and 1890, and compared with ten years ago they show an increase of only $17,000,000. For the four years succeeding 1893, the imports have averaged only 75 per cent. of the amount of the exports; while, for the

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three normal years 1887-88-89, the imports and exports, within a fraction, evenly offset each other. For the four later years combined, the exports exceeded the imports by $853,000,000. In this reckoning, no account is taken of the gold movement; nor yet of the imports or exports of silver, which, since 1893, have added about $35,000,000 net per year to the value of the exports. We append a statement of the imports and exports of merchandise for each of the last eleven calendar years:

Calendar Year.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Total Trade.*
1897	$1,099,000,000	$742,000,000	$1,841,000,000
1896	1,005,000,000	681,000,000	1,686,000,000
1895	824,000,000	801,000,000	1,625,000,000
1894	825,000,000	676,000,000	1,501,000,000
1893	876,000,000	776,000,000	1,652,000,000
1892	938,000,000	841,000,000	1,779,000,000
1891	970,000,000	828,000,000	1,798,000,000
1890	857,000,000	823,000,000	1,680,000,000
1889	827,000,000	770,000,000	1,597,000,000
1888	692,000,000	725,000,000	1,417,000,000
1887	715,000,000	709,000,000	1,424,000,000

Comparing the above figures for the calendar year 1897 with those of fiscal years (ending June 30), the periods for which compilations are usually made, it is found that—

"the imports of last year were exceeded by the imports of the fiscal years 1889 to 1893, 1896, and 1897. The domestic exports and the total of domestic and foreign exports last year were never before equaled in either a fiscal or a calendar year. The domestic exports, $1,099,000,000, have been most nearly approached in the fiscal years 1897 and 1892. The domestic exports exceeded $900,000,000 in no fiscal year except 1892 and 1897, when they exceeded a billion dollars. They were between eight and nine hundred million dollars in 1880, 1881, 1883, 1890 to 1894, and 1896 and 1897. The excess of exports of merchandise over imports, $356,000,000, is far beyond any fiscal year, the excesses being over two hundred millions only in the years 1878, 1879, 1881, 1892, 1894, and 1897. The total volume of foreign trade, $1,841,760,374, was exceeded by sixteen millions in 1892. The aggregate has exceeded $1,700,000,000 in only two other years, 1891 and 1893."

Remarkable Results.—"The year 1897 stands without any parallel respecting both volume of exports and favorable trade balance. This remarkable result is due mainly, of course, to the crop failures abroad and the large shipments of foodstuffs from America at higher prices than usual to meet the European deficiency. But the depression and low prices in domestic manufacturing industries have also been contributing factors, tending to stimulate exports of general merchandise and discourage imports. That the outcome would have been still more favorable to the United States had not the tariff tinkering given an artificial stimulus to imports early in the year, admits of no question.

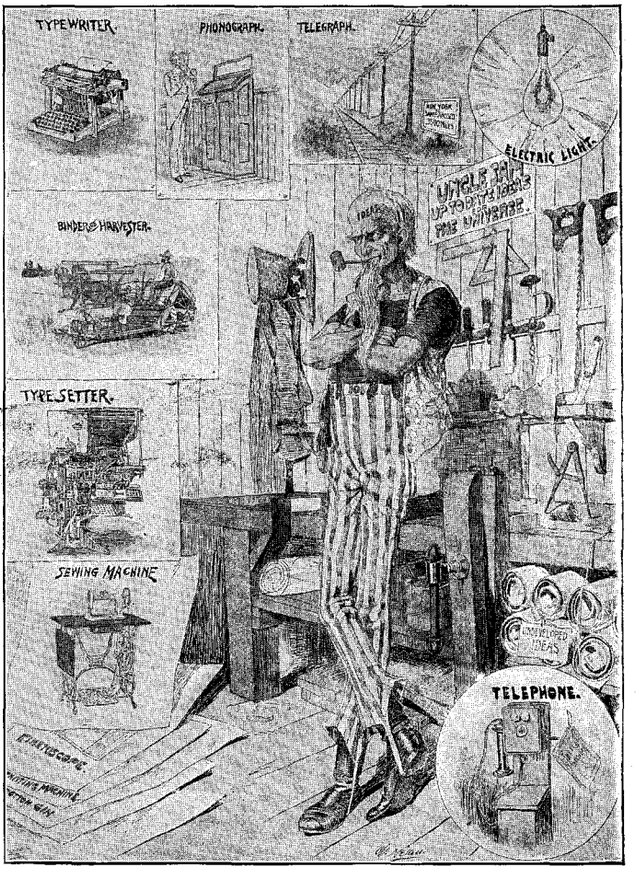
"Besides the excess of $356,498,664 in merchandise exports, we sent abroad a net amount of some $26,000,000 in silver—making a total favorable trade balance of over $382,000,000. And yet the net movement of gold was against the country—the exports of the yellow metal exceeding the imports by $5,094,642. Thus the immense trade balance of over $387,000,000 remains apparently unsettled by Europe. But only apparently. To be deducted from this credit balance are the sums expended by American travelers in Europe, the amounts paid for ocean freights on imports, the difference between the actual and the appraised value of merchandise imports, representing the extent of undervaluation, and the net imports of American securities formerly held in Europe but returned the past year for sale. These amounts must nearly equal the great sum of the favorable trade balance.

"It is believed, however, and is probably the case, that something like $40,000,000 of the balance remains due or has not been settled—this amount having been left on temporary employment in the more favorable European money markets by American creditors. If that be true, the coming spring season will pass without any of the gold exports which have been usual at that period of the year."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

Offsets to Credit Statistics.—"What are the offsets to these unprecedented credit statistics of our commerce? The first is the sale of American bonds and stocks by foreign holders. There is no record of these sales, and their amount can not be guessed with any accuracy.

"But there are three other offsets that can be computed. One of these is the money that must be sent abroad to pay interest and dividends to foreign holders of our securities. Another is the profits earned here by foreign corporations, including insurance companies. The third is the amount we pay for ocean freights, since the bulk of our commerce is carried in foreign bottoms. These three items together are estimated at $11,000,000 a month, or $132,000,000 a year—a big slice out of the nominal trade balance in our favor of $397,500,000. It is entirely within our power to pay to ourselves instead of to foreign ship-owners the cost and profit of the ocean transportation of an enormous volume of exports and imports—amounting together, for 1897, to the astounding sum of $1,841,000,000. These are figures that speak eloquently for the Elkins bill placing discriminating duties upon all goods imported in foreign bottoms. They are figures that cry aloud for the development of American shipping and for our keeping at home the tribute now paid to the foreign masters of the carrying trade."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.*

United States as a Storehouse.—"From the figures [for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897] it appears that the United States exports to Great Britain in agricultural products $352,341,124, which is met by agricultural products coming from England to this country to the value of only $41,936,559. In the items which go to make up these two sums those sent from the United States are not luxuries, but are the actual necessities of life, without which there would be famine and disaster in the British Empire, while the comparatively insignificant exchange is made up of articles which would not be missed in this country were a Chinese wall to be erected between the two. Continuing in the line of raw material, the United States exports to England in minerals $75,792,120 and in forest products $13,438,935, the items of which again show a list of articles absolutely necessary to England and to the world, and without which the commerce of the world would be paralyzed, while the return products of similar character are but a fraction under $7,000,000, again so unimportant that they might not be missed and would cut no figure in the sum-total of the world's productions. Perhaps the strongest point which England has played has been that her manufactures were necessary to the world, and they played so overwhelming a part as not to be ignored. The figures show that, while England imported



UNCLE SAM: "Now let some of the other fellows invent something."
—*The Herald, New York.*

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into the United States, with all her manufacturing greatness and advantages, the amount of only $45,310,353, this is offset by manufactures exported from the United States of almost $30,000,000, showing how vigorous is becoming the competition of American manufacturers, and the fact that those who have done so much, with a little spurring up, could easily change the record and make England again the debtor nation.

"To sum up the total, it will be seen that while England purchased of the United States in absolute necessities, such as she is compelled to have at any price, to the value of $471,499,312, or 46 per cent. of the exports of the country, the United States purchased from England only a total of $94,202,275 in articles which could just as well be produced here, and which would be were it not for the overweening extravagance of those who are too flush in spending their money for foreign goods.

"With this magnificent showing, which holds up the United States as the great storehouse of the world, it will be seen how ridiculous is the claim that a mere huckster nation which acts as a middleman should be given all the credit, and that there should be those among us who are anxious to bow down to this middleman, and to allow him to dictate prices to fix the value of money and to make slaves of those who should be his masters."—*The Constitution* (*Dem.*), *Atlanta.*

New Era at Hand.—"In every part of the globe where men dwell who have material needs, there we find the men who want to supply these needs, and heretofore Europe, rather than America, has led in the contest for the patronage of those peoples which must import manufactured goods.

"The time has come now, however, when the producers of this country mean no longer to resign the field quietly to other nations and, not longer content with the mere act of excluding foreign makers from our own markets, which earlier seemed to be the political and economic duty that was uppermost, we are faced with a very different and a far more difficult task. The time has come when in many important lines of production our efficiency is so great that we have no fear that the manufacturers of other lands will invade our home markets. It is a problem of another kind—to enter colonial markets and the markets of new countries in competition with the nations which earlier sought a place in our home markets, and to reverse the process completely as fast as we can, even carrying our goods into the great European countries instead of receiving them from those countries.

"It is plain that this is a revolution of the first magnitude. If such conditions are at hand, as they are without a doubt in many lines of production, we are on the threshold of a new era. New facts must lead to new theories, new movements, and new policies. Individuals, associations, parties, and newspapers can all aid in this work of expanding and developing American trade, and there is not a question that the manufacturers of the United States must have their representatives in the journalistic arena, who are ready to break a lance for the American cause in foreign countries."—*The Manufacturer* (*Organ of Manufacturers' Club*), *Philadelphia.*

LOMBROSO ON THE INCREASE OF HOMICIDES IN AMERICA.

THE Italian criminologist, Cesare Lombroso, known as a leading authority, maintains by statistics (*North American Review*, December and January) that we are more given to homicides than European people of similar civilization, and that the crime is increasing in this country. He admits, however, that when the proportion of homicides which is chargeable to the negroes is deducted from his figures, we are really no worse than other civilized people. Professor Lombroso finds some grounds for expecting a diminution of the crime, and suggests that judicial delays, police dependence, the confounding of politics with justice, and the practise of liberating, under bail, those charged with the crime, are to a large extent responsible for the prevalence of lynch-law. Professor Lombroso's treatment of the crime in this country has renewed discussion of a long-standing problem. Both his figures and his conclusions have been challenged by numerous critics, but there is general concurrence in the opinion that the number of homicides, whether lynching be included in the enumeration or not, is alarming.

The Chicago *Tribune*, which keeps a record of all the crimes and casualties for each current year, reported the number of murders committed in 1897 as 9,520, or less than the showing for any year since 1893; the lynchings numbered 166.

Judge J. H. Hudson, of Bennettsville, S. C.—a State which in recent years has shown such an increase in the number of homicides that there is a disposition in some of the newspapers to attribute it to the dispensary system of selling liquor—in addition to insisting upon speedier trials of criminals, proposes that the lawmakers, both federal and state, should "cut the evil by the root by absolutely prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or bearing" of the pistol, "the direct cause and instrument of nine homicides in ten." One of his suggestions is that "the federal Government could come to the aid of the State by imposing on the manufacture of pistols a revenue tax, so heavy as greatly to curtail the traffic, if not to destroy it. . . . The people will sustain legislators in enacting the most stringent prohibitory laws on the subject. To eradicate this evil is easier than to regulate it." Judge Hudson's proposition is supported by the Charleston *News and Courier* and other state newspapers, which report that South Carolina has had 1,600 homicides in the last eleven years, 200 in the year 1897. Upon the initiative of a Protestant Episcopal bishop, one Sunday in December was taken by the preachers of all denominations throughout the State for sermons against the homicidal evil.

Briefly stated, Lombroso's assumption is that the statistics of homicide are a sure guide as to a people's state of culture; that in the most civilized countries crimes, if they do not decrease in number, certainly decrease in ferocity, while, on the other hand, crimes destitute of the elements of violence, such as swindling, fraudulent bankruptcy, and kindred offenses are constantly increasing. "In other words, the assassin and the murderer becomes transformed into a thief, and the transformation involves a maximum risk to property and a minimum risk to human life." The relative proportion of homicides, per 100,000 inhabitants, is 96 in Italy, 75 in Hungary, 58 in Spain, 25 in Portugal and Austria, 18 in France and Belgium, 13 in Sweden and Norway, 5 in both Germany and England, and 12 in the United States. The United States thus affords an extraordinary exception to the rule, for, in proportion to civilization, the crime is continually on the increase:

"If we compare the results of the last census with those of the census of 1880, we find that in the latter year there were 4,600 arrests for the crime of homicide, while according to the figures published June 1, 1890, the number of similar arrests had increased to 7,500. From this it would appear that homicides had increased 60 per cent. within ten years, while the population had increased but 25 per cent. And what is of graver moment is the fact that this growth of the crime referred to is progressive, that is, it is, as above stated, steadily increasing year by year.

"While it is true that the proportion of twelve homicides to every 100,000 inhabitants in the United States is in startling contrast to the statistics of England, Scotland, and Germany, it is not so when compared with those of countries not so highly civilized as the latter, such, for instance, as Italy, Spain, Austria, and Hungary, over which the United States have a notable advantage."

Lombroso declares that homicidal statistics of the United States are not the same as those in Europe, because, under the laws of different States, all crimes resulting in death are counted as homicides. And in the older States, like Massachusetts, where there are more reliable statistics distinguishing between arrests and deaths, and there is a pure judiciary, the figures show a section almost as free from homicides as the most enlightened countries of Europe. Nevertheless, he considers that, as a whole, homicides are so portentous an evil here that the causes should be pointed out.

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HAMILTON KING, OF MICHIGAN,
Minister to Siam.

EDWIN H. CONGER, OF IOWA,
Minister to China (Transferred from Brazil).

WILLIAM W. THOMAS, JR., OF MAINE,
Minister to Sweden and Norway.

BLANCHE K. BRUCE, OF MISSISSIPPI,
Register of the Treasury.

CHARLES G. DAWES, OF ILLINOIS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NATHAN B. SCOTT, OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SIX PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.

Among the causes, he speaks of the effects of climate, noting that warm temperature engenders violent passions. He asserts also that in this country as in Europe criminality is found to keep pace with the growth of immigration. As to the proportion of homicides attributable to the negro population, he says in part:

"If we are to accept the statement that 60 per cent. of the homicides are furnished by the whites and the remaining 40 per cent. by the colored race, it must be remembered that the former constitute 88 per cent. of the population and the latter but 12 per cent.; therefore it is clear that were it not for the negro population the crime of homicide would be almost as rare in the United States as it is in the most civilized countries of Europe. The colored race furnishes to the statistics of this crime, proportionately, more than five times as many cases as the whites; in other words, among the former there are forty-five homicides to every 100,000 inhabitants, while among the latter there are but eight to every 100,000. It should not be forgotten, however, that the proportion of colored criminals, according to population, is apparently always greater because the average term of imprisonment is frequently longer than for the white criminal. This tends to increase the number of those in prison in proportion to the colored population. Moreover, such is the prejudice against the negro, especially in the Southern States, that it is reflected even in the administration of justice, with the result that the colored offender against the law is judged and condemned with greater severity than the white offender. If we add to this disadvantage the negro's greater shiftlessness, his greater carelessness to conceal his crime, his greater proneness to confess, we can understand how much his chances of conviction are increased. But the greatest obstacle to the negro's progress is the fact that there remain latent within him the primitive instincts of the savage."

Lombroso apparently accounts for our numerous homicides, in part, by the fact that we have both the barbaric and civilized conditions within our borders. In the newer communities homicides may be regarded as self-defense of a group. Advanced civilization gives an opportunity for new forms of crime: the struggle for existence is carried on with craft and deceit, the caviling of lawyers takes the place of the duel, political power is acquired, not by force of arms, but with money extracted from the pockets of others by official fraud or by tricks of the exchanges, while commercial war furnishes special opportunities, under a semblance of politics, for corporations to enjoy immunity for acts which, if committed by an individual, would bring the latter within reach of the law. The Molly Maguires and White Caps show the atavic nature of criminality. Then, again, excessive civilization and too rapid progress afford new opportunities for crime: note the train-wrecking for robbery, and the disregard of human life by railroad systems which kill off employees and passengers by the thousands in a year. Furthermore, there is murder to secure life insurance; progress in chemical and toxicological science is brought into the service of crime; even progress in

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liberty is not without accompanying assassinations of presidents, at the hands of political fanatics. There seems to be no great benefit introduced that is not accompanied by some deplorable evil. "The great American liberty, by confounding politics with justice, particularly at the time of elections, occasionally renders judges partial to criminals of their own party, thus weakening the law and the police, by converting them into mere instruments of a political faction." A high state of civilization seems to lead to the abuse of stimulants, and imitation, especially when it arises from newspaper reading, is a fruitful source of homicides.

Besides the suggestions of changes in law methods to check the prevalence of homicides, Lombroso thinks that societies could bring public opinion to bear against the publication of detailed accounts of the crime, and thus remove, in a measure, the strength of imitation and the love of notoriety among those criminally inclined. He believes that the amelioration by the employing companies of the conditions under which miners work would reduce the abnormal percentage of homicides among them—which is 3.2 per cent., while in the communities at large it is but 1.6 per cent. He believes in a test of intelligence and resources to prevent immigration evils, as well as measures to prevent cruel speculation on the newcomers' labor. The refinement of education and the development of moral sense are necessary in the case of the negro. He also believes in laws, institutions, and societies directed against alcoholism. These already, he says, make America a model for the world. "The percentage of alcoholic homicides now is but 20 per cent., while in other countries it is as high as 70 per cent." He also has faith in reformatory institutions, such as that at Elmira, N. Y., and suggests the addition of a penal colony for the incorrigible, where subsistence may be obtained only by labor.

SENATOR WOLCOTT ON INTERNATIONAL BIMETALISM.

THE first formal statement to the public from President McKinley's bimetallic commission comes from Senator E. O. Wolcott in a speech in the Senate Chamber (January 17). His speech not only reviewed the work of the commission, but treated of the question of international bimetalism in general. Newspaper attention seems to be concentrated on his statements regarding the alleged contradictory attitudes of President McKinley and his Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wolcott insisted that in view of the resolutions of the House of Commons, and the utterances of Mr. Balfour, of the Treasury, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on March 17, 1896, the commissioners were not intruders in England, having accepted an open invitation and made "proposals" at the explicit request of the English Ministry. As to England's attitude, it was perfectly realized from the beginning that India was the vital point of all negotiations. He declared that many influential English monometalists believe that the policy of closing the Indian mints to silver in 1893 was a mistake, and that, as a matter of fact, the answer of the Indian Government protesting against reopening the mints was as much a surprise to the English Ministry as it was a disappointment to the commissioners. Without directly indorsing the statement that the answer of India was dictated from London, Mr. Wolcott says that the Indian situation is inexplicable:

"Millions of people, most of them extremely poor, have for years invested all their savings in silver. These accumulations a few years ago were worth a thousand millions of dollars and more. To-day they are worth less than half that sum. By the closing of the Indian mints and the artificial gold value given to silver, India is at a great disadvantage with the neighboring countries, the exports of which are stimulated by the higher premium on gold, and they are robbing India of much of her manufacturing and export trade. The present policy inflicts upon India as well the evils of an insufficient and steadily lessening currency, evils which the vicissitudes of that dependency during the last twelve months have served to emphasize.

"The world has heard much of the famine in India and of the great funds subscribed for its victims. It has not been, however, so generally known that the famine was one of money rather than food; that the contributions were chiefly forwarded to India in the form of money, and not grain, and that during the whole period of the famine rice was abundant where men were starving, and its price was only a trifle over a cent a pound, less than the price of wheat in England. For all these evils—the loss in the value of the savings of the people, the disadvantage of a different purchasing value for silver in India from that which prevailed in China, the evils of an insufficient volume of money, and the enormous injury which commerce suffers through violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange—we offered what we believed to be a remedy."

Concerning the present prospect of international bimetalism, Mr. Wolcott asserts that, for the time being, it is useless to count on any cooperation from Great Britain. He praises the attitude of the French Government in the negotiations, as one which counted the welfare of its hundreds of thousands of small holders of land, dependent for their existence upon the fruits of the soil, as paramount to that of the powerful class which wants money dear and grain dear; but France, having done her duty to us, insists that international action is necessary to restore silver to its old position. Mr. Wolcott is still of the opinion that an international agreement is feasible, by the terms of which certain countries will join us and open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and others will contribute to the plan of enlarged use of that metal as money. This result, he says, can not be brought about without the expenditure of both time and patience, and the persons entrusted with negotiations must have the hearty support of the President and Congress back of them. He thought it might be necessary to change the ratio to something like twenty to one, more nearly approximating the ratios recognized by Russia, Austria, and India.

Senator Wolcott referred at some length to the obstacles the commission had to contend with: the drop in silver, the coincident tariff legislation, the statements of New York bankers in England that the mission was sent solely as a sop to a few Western Republicans, that the country generally favored the gold standard, and that the President shared this view. These statements, said Mr. Wolcott, were of course untrue, but alleged statements of the Director of the Mint, the Controller of the Currency, and the Secretary of the Treasury were presented to support their representations. The first two prophets were Cleveland holdovers, and nobody cared about them; but the statements from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that there was no chance for any kind of bimetalism, and in favor of the permanent adoption of the gold standard, were a different matter. "We insisted," he says, "that the letters must be forgeries and the interviews fictitious, and I trust they were, for it was inconceivable that a member of the Cabinet would seek to undermine the efforts of the commission appointed by the President, and whose effort he was cordially and zealously seconding."

Referring further to the contrast between the attitude of Secretary Gage and the President on the financial question, Mr. Wolcott said:

"When Congress convened on the 6th of last month the President, in his reference to the subject of international bimetalism, spoke earnestly and anxiously of his desire to see an international bimetallic agreement consummated. His assurances gave renewed hope to bimetalists all over the country, and seemed a final and conclusive answer to those who had claimed that the President was not in earnest in his efforts toward international bimetalism. For myself I needed no such proof. I had again and again been made to know how genuine was the President's

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devotion to this settlement of the vexed question. Within a fortnight after this, with no event meanwhile which would change existing conditions, the Secretary of the Treasury, in support of a bill which he has prepared respecting the currency, said as follows to a committee of Congress:

"'The objects I have in mind in the series of provisions offered by me are four in number: To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, remove, so far as possible, all doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad.'

"The two statements are utterly at variance and contradictory to each other. They can not be reconciled. This is not the proper occasion to analyze the bill of the Secretary. It will reach limbo before it reaches the Senate. He proposes to capitalize the premium on our bonds sold recently, and to make them, with others to be issued, a security definitely payable in gold. He forgets that only a few months ago, when the country was in dire distress, we were compelled to pay nine millions of dollars for the privilege of keeping the word 'gold' out of some of these very bonds. He ought not to forget, for the bank of which he was president got, it is said, some of the bonds, and received some of the proceeds of that deplorable transaction.

"But I do not intend to discuss the bill which the President's message specifically does not indorse; and it is premature to criticize the Secretary's Republicanism, for his advent into the party and the Cabinet were practically contemporaneous. We must accept the situation. In my opinion the great majority of the members of the Republican Party are bimetalists, and the fact that they are misrepresented by a Cabinet officer is not pleasing, but it is endurable. The selection of the members of his official household is the President's own affair; and so long as he stands upon the question of bimetalism where he has ever stood there is no serious ground for apprehension. But even in the inconceivable event that the Chief Magistrate of this people should in the exercise of his judgment determine to countenance the final fastening upon this country of the burdens of the gold standard, I trust we may still find warrant for faith and hope in the pledges of the party and the wisdom of its channels. We will cross our bridges when we come to them. The time when this country will submit to the final imposition of gold monometalism is far away."

Wolcott's Position Repudiated at Home.—"However it may be received in Wall Street and in other gold-standard strongholds, Senator Wolcott's position will be repudiated almost unanimously by the people of Colorado, and indeed of the entire West and South.

"Free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the shibboleth of all parties and all classes, with the exception of a few federal piebiters, in this State, and neither Senator Wolcott nor any other man who opposes that sentiment, or favors any compromise, either as to the ratio or as to the duty of the American people to shape their own financial system to suit themselves without foreign aid or interference, can make any headway against it.

"It must be plain to everybody that if Senator Wolcott really believed that international bimetalism could be achieved in the near future he would not have given notice in his speech yesterday that he intends to retire from the monetary commission, which spent six months and $100,000 of the public funds in a pleasant junket in England and France last year. If he thought there was any possible chance for the success of that scheme he would be only too glad to try again, but he knows better, and that is why he desires to withdraw from the commission.

"His rasping reflections on Secretary Gage and the bankers who favor the single-gold standard and a bank monopoly of the currency-issuing function will undoubtedly please his constituents, but it will not reconcile them to the much more important fact that he is determined to give his support to an Administration openly bound and pledged to the very financial policy which he censures the Secretary of the Treasury and the national bankers for supporting.

"Senator Wolcott lost a great opportunity in his speech yesterday when he failed to come out fairly and squarely for independent free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. . . . If he had taken that position in his speech yesterday, and had frankly admitted that he was mistaken in his assumption that international bimetalism was a feasible proposition, and also in the expectation that the Administration and a majority of the Republican Senators and Representatives really favored the rehabilitation of silver, when they were almost unanimously opposed to it, and had then declared in a manly way that his lot henceforth would be cast with the free-coinage forces, and that he would fight shoulder to shoulder with Senator Teller for the good old ratio of 16 to 1, he would have done a great deal to reestablish himself in the good graces of the people of Colorado, and, by proving his faith by his works during the coming two years, he would then have a fair chance to become his own successor in the United States Senate."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.), Denver.*

A Funeral Oration.—"Stripped of its tinsel and its abuse, the sum of the report is that Great Britain declines to cooperate in any way, even in regard to India, in the attempt to bring about bimetalism. This being so, neither France nor Germany will enter into any compact with us, and the whole thing is hopeless. International bimetalism is a punctured bubble, a foolish dream. Notwithstanding the complete failure of the commission, Senator Wolcott argues that the Administration is still bound to pursue this foolish quest, and he talks as if the commission was a permanent body still charged with the duty of urging Great Britain to do what it has distinctly declined to do.

"The commission was appointed for a particular purpose, and its mission having been performed it is now ended—as the lawyers say, *functus officio*. As for the Administration, its pledges are also discharged, and bimetalism of any kind being out of the question it will now proceed to establish our finances on a safe and enduring basis.

"Senator Wolcott's speech was disingenuous and sophistical from beginning to end. His statement, for instance, that the famine in India was one of money rather than of food is one of those absurd lies that free-silver orators conceive to be argument. It is quite worthy of Bryan; it is not worthy of Wolcott. Senator Wolcott would better have made his report in due and official form. The more it is studied the more it will be seen that his oratory has not improved it as a compilation of facts. As for the eloquence, that is always expected in eulogies of the dead and in funeral orations."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.), Chicago.*

Energies Misdirected.—"He is absolutely without a party. The silver Republicans cast him out last year. He was ostracized both politically and socially in Colorado for supporting McKinley. By his needless attack on Secretary Gage he has put himself out of any good relations with the present Administration. He stands alone in a political sense, and this is a matter for regret, because he is a man of ability and courage. In some respects he represents the elder days of the republic, when Senators were chosen, not for their subserviency to the party lash and the party boss, but for the service they were able and willing to render to the country. Mistaken Mr. Wolcott may be, yet we shall regret his retirement from public life. There are too few of his kind and caliber in the Senate to-day. Altho differing from him as much as possible in the view we take of his mission to Europe, which we have looked upon from the beginning as the task of Sisyphus, we have never had any doubt of his sincerity. We have only regretted that the energies of so able a man should have been so misdirected."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

President not Knowing His Own Mind.—"It is difficult to determine from Senator Wolcott's speech whether he is in earnest when he compliments the President for his devotion to bimetalism or whether he is indulging in thickly veiled irony. Yet it would be more satisfactory to the country to be decisively told by the President whether the Secretary of the Treasury or Senator Wolcott represents his financial opinions. The first is for the gold standard; the latter for the silver standard. For which is the President? Mr. Wolcott is unqualified in his praise of the President, but shows that the 'inconceivable' has happened and that the Secretary of the Treasury is diametrically opposed to the President's views, as related by Senator Wolcott, and in favor of the gold standard. The President is accordingly applauded by, and his Secretary of the Treasury held up to the scorn of, Republican bimetalists. Who is it they thus slander, the Secretary or the President? . . . Unless all signs fail, even the support of Congress will be withdrawn before long, and the support of a President, who does not apparently know his own mind on the

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subject, can be of no great consequence."—*The Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Attempt to Ride Two Horses.—"If the President and Secretary Gage are not in full harmony on the financial question, why is Secretary Gage in the Cabinet? The simple truth of the matter is that on the silver question the President has been Janus-faced. To those who think otherwise is left the task of reconciling his various attitudes. Senator Wolcott says that the time when this country will submit to the final imposition of gold monometalism is far away. What does the attempt of the Administration to strengthen the gold standard mean but the final imposition of gold monometalism upon the country? The Senator's speech shows that he wants to stand by silver and the Administration at the same time. To do this is to attempt to ride two horses at the same time, each going in an opposite direction from the other."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Salt Lake City, Utah.*

"The fact of the matter is that the Republican Party, considered as an organization, does not want bimetalism of any kind, and its pretended sympathy with the work of the commission does not deceive anybody."—*The Tribune* (*Sil. Rep.*), *Detroit.*

Real Cause of the Fiasco.—"The weak point of the Senator's speech is that it gives so great a part of its attention to the minor influence of these gentlemen, and entirely conceals the real cause of the fiasco. That was furnished by the commission itself in loading its proposals to England with a proposition that the three great nations should join in boosting silver to more than twice its present commercial value. The proposition for free coinage at 15½ to 1 foredoomed itself to defeat, as it should. There was no excuse for such a proposition, outside of the theories of fiat money, which Senator Wolcott has a little too much intelligence to adopt.

"Senator Wolcott shows a faint perception of this truth in the admission, after expressing his conviction that the effort will eventually succeed, that it may be necessary to accept a ratio of about 20 to 1. . . . If his proposition had been made to England on the plain, honest, and common-sense basis of the market value of the metals, and no change in the standard, every objection that was made to it there would have been obviated."—*The Dispatch* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Pittsburg.*

"The only things definite in Wolcott's long discourse are his attack on the Secretary of the Treasury and his attempted bulldozing of the President. The bimetallic commission's evangelizing effort was a rank failure. Wolcott knows it, and is only trying to square himself with his Colorado mining constituency by abusing those who are on more solid ground."—*The Scimitar* (*Dem.*), *Memphis.*

"The issue is clear and sharp between the single-gold and the single-silver standard, and there is no middle ground. Bryan is nearer right than Wolcott—or he would be if he were honest enough to stop talking about bimetalism, when he really means silver monometalism. International bimetalism is an impossibility."—*The News* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Indianapolis.*

"The only way to 'promote international bimetalism' now is the Democratic way. The Republicans can no longer pretend that Great Britain can be induced to entertain propositions for the restoration of silver. Nor can they repudiate the Gage scheme, as Senator Wolcott is trying to do. If the Coloradoan wants to cooperate with the friends of silver, he must renounce allegiance to his party and to McKinley."—*The Republic* (*Dem.*), *St. Louis.*

"When Senator Wolcott abandons the cause of international bimetalism, which as a practical political issue he solely created after the election of 1896, is it necessary for any one else in the Republican Party to maintain the pretense of adhering to it? Why may not the whole Administration dismiss formally, as it has dismissed actually, a project which its most active promoter relegates to that most hopeless limbo of things which other people may do—if they have time?"—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"His services in behalf of bimetalism have been conscientious, brilliant, and patriotic, and will surely receive the grateful recognition of the country. Their practical value lies in the fact that they have demonstrated the absolute good faith of the Administration in its pledges to the silver interest, that future missionary effort in behalf of an international agreement must be devoted to England, and that Bryanism with its 15-to-1 absurdity will have to face a growing opposition among the supporters of bimetalism in this country."—*The Mail and Express* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

HANNA has such a knack of saving his laugh for the last.—*The Times, Richmond.*

OHIO'S exhibition ought at least to stop this talk about Hawaii's unfitness for self-government.—*The News, Detroit.*

MR. HANNA didn't do so bad. According to the closest estimates his senatorial salary will net at least 3 per cent. on the investment.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

MORE ELEPHANTINE ECONOMY.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

BY continuing to whoop it up for silver one day and gold the next, Mr. McKinley is proving that he is the President of all the people.—*The Tribune. Detroit.*

THE pole is still an expensive luxury. It takes $1,000 a night to pull any information about it out of Dr. Nansen, and Nansen never saw it either.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

ONLY 128 legal hangings took place last year in the United States. In the other thousands of murders it was simply the law that was suspended by means of red tape.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

BUSINESS.—"So you want my daughter?"
"I do."
"Have you any money?"
"A little. How high do you quote her?"
Then they glared at each other in silence for a minute, and as if by mutual consent all reference to financial matters was eliminated from their conversation after that.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

BLANCO HAS THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND.—*The Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE "RIGHT OF CRITICISM" UNDER FRENCH LAW.

THE troubles of French editors under the new and peculiar press law are curiously illustrated by the suit recently decided in which Brunetière, as editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, was the defendant and a French provincial banker with pretensions to dramatic talent the plaintiff. The interesting facts, according to an account in *L'Aurore*, Paris, are as follows: Dubaut, the banker, had written a play, entitled "Frédégaude," and had secured its production at the Comédie Française. The drama was in verse, and, despite the efforts of Coquelin and the artistic company, proved tedious, flat, and devoid of all originality. All the dramatic critics laughed at the provincial banker-playwright, and the piece was promptly retired. The exasperated and disappointed dramatist determined to have revenge, and he selected Jules Lemaitre, the leading French critic, for his victim. Lemaitre had ridiculed the play in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* several weeks after its withdrawal, and had quoted certain passages from the final act which the management of the theater had omitted. The French press law permits criticized authors "the right of reply," giving them an opportunity to use the pages of the same journal in which they were criticized for the purpose of vindicating their work before the readers. Dubaut demanded of Editor Brunetière the insertion of a long reply, including the entire fourth act of his play. Brunetière refused, and Dubaut appealed to the courts for relief. When the case came to trial, Brunetière himself appeared to argue his side of the case. We quote from *L'Aurore* his witty and humorous defense in part:

"First of all, it is quite certain that Lemaitre did not kill the play. When his article appeared the piece had been taken off; hence if Lemaitre killed anything, he killed a corpse. Then the legislators, in giving the right of reply, could not have intended to go beyond rectification of inexact statements as to matters of fact, or repelling of personal charges relating to private life. Thus one can understand the importance of a reply to a business man whose product has been criticized. A merchant has for his sole object the sale of his goods, and, if he seeks notoriety for his product, it is to insure a wider sale for it. But the artist seeks notoriety or publicity for its own sake; it is his only object. In fact, the best definition for a literary man would be this: a man who founds his fortune, in the highest sense of the term, on the publicity given to his name. The author compels the critic to occupy himself with his work; he challenges the critic's attention by sending him the book or by inviting him to see and hear his play. Did I ask M. Dubaut to write 'Frédégaude'? Did I ask him to cause its production? On the contrary, it is he who begged me to see his drama, and, when I accept his invitation he confers upon me the right to seek my *revanche* for the *ennui* inflicted on me by frankly giving my opinions of his play. He organizes the party, and because he has lost, he becomes angry. This poor player refuses to accept defeat gracefully! And why were the tickets sent to M. Lemaitre? Not because he is an Academician, for I am an Academician myself, yet no seats were offered to me. The seats were sent to the critic of the *Revue*, in order that he might criticize the play. The author would have gleefully accepted eulogy, and he must likewise accept blame.

"Then, too, the play was produced at a subsidized theater. It is I, it is you, it is we all, the public, who have furnished and paid for the actors, decoration, scenery; and may we not express our opinion without rendering ourselves liable to the penalty of publishing an interminable 'reply'? Should M. Dubaut win, literary criticism in France would be the only form of thought that would be deprived of all reasonable freedom of expression."

The decision, after careful deliberation, was in favor of Brunetière. The court declared that Dubaut's reply was of unreasonable proportions and contained so many citations of other writers that, should it be inserted, all of these would have the same right to demand the insertion of replies, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* could for months publish nothing else. The right of response was absolute, but only within reasonable limits, according to the court. So Brunetière and Lemaitre are the victors, tho the former, finding the troubles of a French editor too vexatious and numerous, has resigned his position.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAS THE ODYSSEY WRITTEN BY A YOUNG WOMAN?

THIS question has been raised in all seriousness by a Mr. Samuel Butler and he has just published a book in England to prove that the question must be answered in the affirmative. The title of the book is, "The Authoress of the Odyssey," and the writer depends almost entirely for his argument upon internal evidences presented by the poem itself. He found so many inaccuracies in its treatment of men's occupations—the wind is made to "whistle" over the waves, a lamb is represented as living on two pulls a day from a ewe that has been already milked, a hawk is made to tear its prey on the wing, a boat is represented with two rudders, etc.—while the occupations of women are referred to in such an "exquisitively" correct manner, that he regards his conclusion as inevitable.

The London *Saturday Review* devotes considerable space to the book, and tho the reviewer describes it as "absurd," he also speaks of it as "ingenious, candid, and stimulating," and as "written with great vivacity." After having considerable amusement with Mr. Butler's account of the way in which his theory came to be born, the reviewer goes on to deal with it as follows:

"We are to believe, then, that the 'Odyssey' was composed about the year 1000 B.C. by a young woman. But before we go further into this branch of the theory, we must dwell for a moment on the locality where the poem was written. Mr. Butler is convinced that the 'Odyssey' is a purely Sicilian work, and that Ithaca and Scheria were both of them drawn from scenes in the immediate neighborhood of the present town of Trapani. Moreover, he believes that the Ionian islands, as described in the poem, can not have been described by a person who had any practical knowledge of that group, but might have been studied from the small rocky islets off Trapani. And, finally, he holds that the voyages of Ulysses practically resolve themselves into a voyage from Troy to the Gulf of Cabes in Africa, and thenceforward into a sail round Sicily, starting and finishing at Trapani. It is impossible for us to go into the reasons which lead Mr. Butler to these results; they depend upon Admiralty charts and photographs, and a host of geographical minutiæ. That a certain ardent plausibility runs through the arguments we will not deny, but the tail appears to us to wag the dog. Mr. Butler has been to Trapani, has been struck by its fine position, and has easily persuaded himself that it was the abode of his Homeric poetess and the scene of her inspiration.

"This portion of his book, however, has neither the literary value nor the lively interest of the chapters devoted to an analysis of the internal evidence in favor of a female authorship of the 'Odyssey.' These we have read with considerable amusement. Mr. Butler is struck, first of all, with the preponderance of female interest in the poem. He finds the women much better drawn than the men, and far more sympathetically; he is accordingly led into exceedingly bold theorizing on the whole question of literary psychology. Eager to prepare the ground for his theories, he asserts that no man ('excepting, I suppose, Shakespeare') has ever succeeded in drawing 'a full-length, life-sized, serious portrait' of a woman. He expects us to accept this axiom without demur, and then he will proceed to show us how excellent the portraits of women are in the 'Odyssey.' But no one in his senses will admit the proposition. What about the female characters of Sophocles and Euripides? The contention is preposterous, but it is a typical example of the way in which Mr. Butler,

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if he has persuaded himself that blue is green, fancies the rest of the world color-blind if they do not agree with him."

The London *Spectator* also reviews the book at length, viewing it as a sad case of wasted industry. It says:

"Nothing is absolutely impossible, *a priori*, but nothing in the world is more improbable, nothing more out of keeping with all that has been recognized and observed of women's work, than that a woman should have written a poem like the 'Odyssey.' If such a one had lived, her fame would have pierced through at any time. We may grant all that we please of women's gifts, and of the special attainments that accompanied her anomalous position in the days of old. When Bentley said that the 'Odyssey' was written for women and the 'Iliad' for men, he never meant to suggest, as Mr. Butler would have us think, that a *prima-facie* case is set up for its having been written by a woman. It was in some such form that Macaulay gave such offense to Mr. Cotter Morison and other of his after-critics, by saying that he meant to write his history for schoolgirls. And having started his theory, Mr. Butler proceeds to support it by collecting all sorts of fanciful arguments, chiefly about women's dress and household details, and saying that they are things which only a woman could have written. The theory comes first in these cases, we fear, and the proof afterward. It was proved to the hilt, and proved over and over again, that 'only a man' could have written 'Adam Bede,' 'Jane Eyre,' and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' But the writer who caters so strongly for men need not be of necessity a man, nor need the writer who appeals to women belong to her sex. 'Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat' is the ancient paradox which we recall in all these cases."

A WOMAN NOVELIST'S PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

THE novelists who can boast an average annual income of $20,000 a year from their writings are few and far between. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, according to the editor of *Success*, is one of these fortunate few, and she has had the additional pleasure of

Amelia E. Barr.

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seeing her books translated into most of the languages of the civilized world. In *Success* (New York, December) she tells—"for the first time," according to the editor—the story of her preparation for literary work and something of the struggles and triumphs that have fallen to her lot. We quote as follows:

"Fortunately, I had parents who understood the value of biblical and imaginative literature in the formation of intellect. The men and women whom I knew first and best were those of the Hebrew world. Sitting before the nursery fire, while the snow fell softly and ceaselessly, and all the mountains round were white, and the streets of the little English town choked with drifts, I could see the camels and the caravans of the Ishmaelitish merchants, passing through the hot, sandy desert. I could see Hagar weeping under the palm, and the waters of the Red Sea standing up like a wall. Miriam clashing the timbrels, and Deborah singing under the oak, and Ruth gleaning in the wheat-fields of Bethlehem, were as real to me as were the women of my own home. Before I was six years old, I had been with Christian to the Celestial City, and had watched, with Crusoe, the mysterious footprint on the sand, and the advent of the savages. Then came the wonders of afrites and genii, and all the marvels and miracles of the Arabian tales. These were the mind-builders, and tho schools and teachers and text-books did much afterward. I can never, nor will, forget the glorious company of men and women from the sacred world, and that marvelous company of caliphs and kings and princesses from Wonderland and Fairy-land that expanded my whole nature, and fitted me for the future miracles of nature and science, and all the marvelous people of the poet's realm.

"For eighteen years I was amassing facts and fancies, developing a crude intelligence, waiting for the vitalization of the heart. Then Love, the supreme teacher, came; and his first lesson was, *renunciation*. I was to give up father and mother, home and kindred, friends and country, and follow where he would lead me, into a land strange and far off. Child-bearing and child-losing—the limitations and delights of frontier life—the intimate society of such great and individual men as Sam Houston, and the men who fought with him—the intense feelings induced by war, its uncertainties and possibilities, and the awful abiding in that Valley of the Shadow of Death, with the pestilence that walked in darkness, and the sickness that destroyed at noonday—all these events with their inevitable 'asides' were instrumental in the education and preparation of the seventeen years of my married life."

It was not until after the death of her husband that Mrs. Barr, thrown upon her own resources, resorted to the use of her pen, and by industry and conscientious devotion to her chosen work reached the enviable position now attained.

DR. MITCHELL'S STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

IN "Hugh Wynne" an American has produced an American historical story of distinction—not that "Great American Novel" for which the cry has gone up, with tedious and futile iteration these many days, in newspapers, perhaps fifty years too soon; not even an illustrious and immortal masterpiece; but a work of sustained excellence, a work done with conscientious pains and patience, "a dignified and considerable performance," worthy to be compared, without presumption, with that truly great novel of early American life and struggle which we owe to the confident knowledge and unerring art of an Englishman—"The Virginians" of one W. M. T. There be those who will say it is a far cry from S. Weir Mitchell to Thackeray, but there be others who will say that "Hugh Wynne" just misses being great, and that by so close a "call" that the "Great American Novel" shouted from its hiding-place.

"Hugh Wynne" is a story of the Revolution, and the interest of the life, the characters, the movements it describes revolves around Philadelphia. "Taking the Quaker City as its base of operations," says *The Bookman*, "it combines the peculiar and conflicting social forces of the time, and follows the ramifications of the martial struggle in the North and in the South with a fidelity to history that has a singular charm for the reader, and a positive value for the student familiar with the historic characters and their setting."

Hugh Wynne is the son of a Quaker, somber and austere, and

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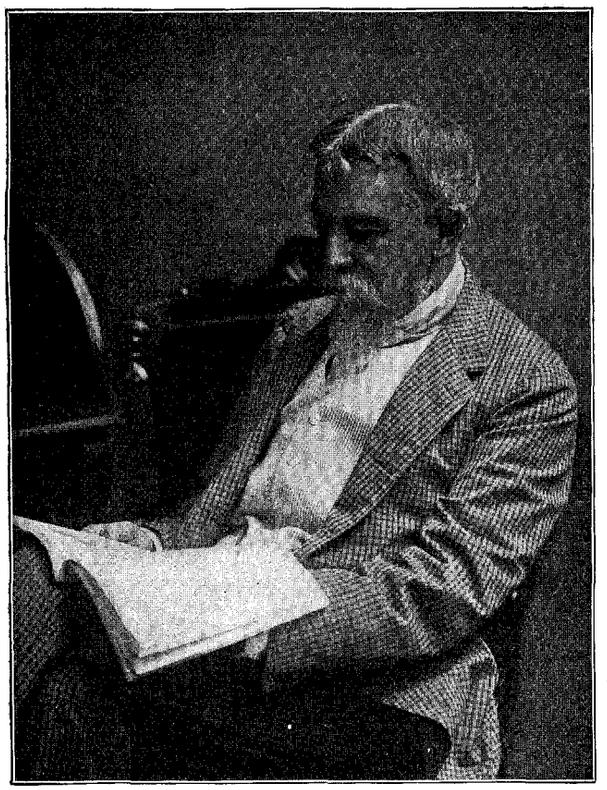
of a French mother of invincible vivacity and sweetness. John Wynne, the father, like many of the Quakers of the prerevolutionary time, is a Tory inevitably by his creed of non-resistance; but the boy Hugh shares the sympathies and inclines to the influence of his Aunt Gainor, who, with small effort, makes a rebel and a "patriot" of him. Hugh's comrade and, later, brother in arms, Jack Warder, tho quite unconscious of his martial possibilities, is one of the first to hasten to the field; Hugh, restrained for a time by consideration for his father, follows him, but not before he has fallen in love with Darthea Peniston, a young lady of overcoming but capricious charms, of which all the young gen-



S. WEIR MITCHELL.

tlemen of her set, whether patriot or Tory, are supposed to be enamored, including Hugh and Jack Warder. And these find a deadly and, for a time, a favored rival in Captain Arthur Wynne, a cousin of Hugh's and a king's officer. There are revels, duels, battles, captures, escapes, plots, counterplots, intrigues, endless complications—all end in Darthea's rupture with the dreadful captain, and her marriage with Hugh.

The characterization is admirable, at times even surprisingly clever and delightful. Hugh's father, without sympathy or sentiment, saturnine and intolerant. Hugh's mother, a quaint, pathetic little figure, inexpressibly sweet and touching, stunned and stifled at times by the rude shock and the oppressive atmosphere of her husband's "conscience and duty," but ever elastic to recover her cheerful, happy moods of love and grace and dainty pleasantry. And Aunt Gainor, silly, match-making, meddlesome, but always "meaning well" and always enjoyable; and Darthea, Hugh's sweetheart, comely, winsome, provoking, a sort of delectable trouble. And Jack Warder, Hugh's chum and trusty friend, tender and true, with the heart of a woman under the stout armor of a man, "the girl-boy," the "Captain Blushes" of Darthea. And that cynical and somewhat stagey villain, Captain Arthur Wynne, with his cunning trick of drooping his eyelids and dropping his lower jaw when he means mischief.

In the thirty years covered by the story (1753–83) we cultivate acquaintance with the best society of Philadelphia, the "people of quality"; and the impressions we receive are vivid and memorable. We are moved by a real human sympathy; we feel the presence of real men and women, in the atmosphere of their place and the period. The turmoil of the streets, the recklessness, and the brutal mockery of the populace and the soldiery are displayed with vigorous picturesqueness. Hugh, in the guise of a Quaker, goes to Philadelphia to get information for Washington:

"Pretty tired, I lay down a while, and then strolled off into town to get a lodging. When past Walnut Street I found the streets unusually full. I had of purpose chosen First-day for my errand, expecting to find our usual Sunday quiet, but the license of an army had changed the ways of this decorous town. Every one had a lantern, which gave an odd look of festivity, and, to comply with the military rule, I bought me a lantern. Men were crying tickets for the play of the 'Mock Doctor' on Tuesday, and for Saturday, 'The Deuce is in Him!' Others sold places for the race on Wednesday, and also hawked almanacs and Tory broadsides. The stores on Second Street were open and well lighted, and the coffee-house was full of redcoats carousing, while loose women tapped on the windows and gathered at the doors. All seemed merry and prosperous. Here and there a staid Quaker in drab walked up the busy street on his homeward way, undistracted by the merriment and noise of the thronged thoroughfare. A dozen redcoats went by to change the guards set at the doors of general officers. A negro paused on the sidewalk, crying, 'Pepper-pot, smoking hot!' Another offered me the pleasant calamus-root, which in those days people liked to chew. A man in a red coat walked in the roadway ringing a bell and crying, 'Lost child!' Sedan-chairs or chaises set down officers. The quiet, sedate city of Penn had lost its air of demure respectability, and I felt like one in a strange place. This sense of alien surroundings may have helped to put me off my guard; for, because of being a moment careless, I ran a needless risk. Over the way I saw two blacks holding lanterns so as to show a great bill pasted on a wall. I crossed to look at it. Above was a Latin motto, which I can not now recall, but the body of it I remember well:

"'All Intrepid, able-bodied Heroes who are willing to serve against the Arbitrary Usurpations of a Tyranickal Congress can now, by enlisting, acquire the polite Accomplishments of a Soldier.

"'Such spirited Fellows will, besides their Pay, be rewarded at the End of the War with

Fifty Acres
of Land,

To which every Heroe may retire and Enjoy His Lass and His Bottle.'"

On the 26th of September, after the battle of Brandywine, Lord Cornwallis marched into the city, with his dragoons and grenadiers, and a party of Hessians was quartered in Aunt Gainor's house:

"I returned late in the evening, to order my horse to be saddled and sent to me before breakfast next morning; for I kept it at no cost in my aunt's ample stable. To my horror, I found a sentinel at the door, and the hall full of army baggage. In the parlors was a tall Hessian, General von Knyphausen, and Count Donop, and others, smoking, much at their ease. They were fairly civil, but did not concern themselves greatly if I liked it or not. I found my aunt in bed, in a fever of vain anger.

"She had the bed-curtains drawn, and, when I was bid to enter, put aside the chintz so as to make room for her head, which appeared in a tall nightcap. I am unfit, I fear, to describe this gear; but it brought out all her large features very strongly, and to have seen her would have terrified a Hessian regiment.

"'My house is full of Dutch dogs,' she cried. 'As soon as they came they ordered bones.' In fact, they had asked quite civilly if they might have supper.

"'I saw them at their feed,' says my aunt, 'and the big beast, General Knyphausen, spread my best butter on his bread with his thumb, sir—his thumb! Count Donop is better; but Von Heiser! and the pipes! heavens!' Here she retreated within her curtains, and I heard her say, 'Bessy Ferguson saw them come in, and must sail across the street and tell Job—the page with the turban—to congratulate me for her, and to advise me to get a keg of sauerkraut.'"

It is with generous sympathy, tenderness, and pathos that

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Hugh tells of his visit to the doomed André. It is a picture of a cheerless apartment in a Dutch farmhouse with half a dozen chairs, and, on a pine table, four candles burning, a great log fire roaring on the hearth, a bottle of Hollands, a decanter, and glasses, André seated in a high-backed chair with his face to the fire, tranquilly sketching with a quill pen a likeness of himself:

"'Your pardon, major. Here is a gentleman come to visit you.'

"As he spoke the prisoner turned, and I was at once struck with the extreme pallor of his face even as seen in the red light of the fire. His death-like whiteness at this time brought out the regular beauty of his features as his usual ruddiness of color never did. I have since seen strong men near to certain death, but I recall no one who, with a serene and untroubled visage, was yet as white as was this gentleman.

"The captain did not present me, and for a moment I stood with a kind of choking in the throat, which came, I suppose, of the great shock André's appearance gave me. He was thus the first to speak:

"'Pardon,' he said, as he rose; 'the name escaped me.'

"'Mr. Hugh Wynne,' I said, getting myself pulled together—it was much needed.

"'Oh, Wynne!' he cried quite joyously; 'I did not know you. How delightful to see a friend; how good of you to come! Sit down. Our accommodations are slight. Thanks to his Excellency, here are Madeira and Hollands; may I offer you a glass?'

"'No, no,' I said, as we took chairs by the fire, on which he cast a log, remarking how cold it was. Then he added:

"'Well, Wynne, what can I do for you?' And then, smiling, 'Pshaw! what a thing is habit! What can I do for you, or, indeed, my dear Wynne, for any one? But, Lord! I am as glad as a child.'

"It was all so sweet and natural that I was again quite overcome. 'My God!' I cried, 'I am so sorry, Mr. André! I came down from King's Ferry in haste when I heard of this, and have been three days getting leave to see you. I have never forgotten your great kindness at the Mischianza. If there be any service I can render you, I am come to offer it.'"

Contrast this with the picture of Benedict Arnold, as, years afterward, Hugh saw him on the Strand in London:

"I saw a man and woman approaching. It was Arnold with his wife. His face was thin and wasted, a countenance writ over with gloom and disappointment. His masculine vigor was gone. Cain could have borne no plainer marks of vain remorse. He looked straight before him. As I crossed the way, with no desire to meet him, I saw the woman look up at him, a strange, melancholy sweetness in the pale, worn face of our once beautiful Margaret. Her love was all that time had left him; poor, broken, shunned, insulted, he was fast going to his grave. Where now he lies I know not. Did he repent with bitter tears on that gentle breast? God only knows. I walked on through the crowded street, and thought of the words of my great chief, 'There is a God who punishes the traitor.'"

Dr. Mitchell's portrait of Washington is that of a strong man and a great soldier, calm, self-poised, patient, reticent, severe, just, scornful of bustle or fuss—but never demigod nor epic hero. "Report of court-martial on Daniel Plympton, deserted," said Knox. "Approved, of course. Parade his regiment at daybreak for execution"—and the general turned again to his papers.

"We have Washington, Lafayette, and the other like accessories," says *The Atlantic Monthly*, "the former admirably drawn, and far excelling in accuracy and humanness the portrait in 'The Virginians.'"

The Nation accepts "Hugh Wynne" as "a quite readable historical novel." But—

"There are persons still living who suppose, perhaps erroneously, that behind the commercial reasons for the revolt of the Colonies, there was discontent very general, very profound, very passionate, with the rule of kings and the supremacy of aristocracies, and that the Revolution was largely an expression of resentment against the existing social order, and even a protest against the idea which its continued existence involved and proclaimed. Such persons, after reading 'Hugh Wynne,' can hardly escape being confused in mind, and, if imaginatively attached to theories, troubled in spirit. All their cherished ideals are shattered. There is not even a passing bow to freedom, equality, and the rights of man. Jefferson, Franklin, and the rest were not 'fathers of the republic'; they were 'founders of an empire.' Washington was no impeccable patriot leading his people to a higher destiny. He was a haughty, reserved, arrogant aristocrat, blasphemous at times; he was a soldier of the King, temporarily out of work, and, all on account of a trifling extra cost for a cup of tea, willing to turn his hand against his master and plunge his country into a long war of which the issue was most uncertain. The men who captured Major André, and those who condemned him to death for conspiring with a traitor, were so insensible to the charm of birth and breeding that no gentleman could speak of them without a shudder. Washington felt the ignominy of his own part in the regrettable incident so deeply that he could not permit the unfortunate young Englishman's name to be mentioned in his presence."

ANOTHER MEMOIR OF NAPOLEON.

"DE STENDHAL" was one of many *noms de plume* adopted by that most interesting of writers of the Napoleonic era, Marie Henri Beyle. The last twenty years have brought to him greater fame and a wider audience than he achieved during his lifetime, and the recent finding, among the inexhaustible manuscripts of the Grenoble library, of a posthumous memoir of Napoleon I. written by "De Stendhal" is likely to carry his fame still further.

Writing in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) Emile Faquet tells us something about the memoir and about the author, whom he declares to have been "thrice a genius." M. Faquet writes:

"Stendhal has written his own memoirs twenty times. When he had finished them under his own name he began them again under the name of Bruland, and when he had ended them under that guise he wrote them over again in the name of Chanpignol; death alone stopped his labors—death, which is stronger than even self-love. But we pardon him his vanity, for he was thrice a genius. And then—he amused Merimée! It is something to have cheered Merimée, to have diverted Merimée. As Boisrobert when dying said to himself: 'All that does not change the fact that the cardinal has found me infinitely amusing, and that he never tired of me. That in itself is glory.'

"Stendhal's posthumous book is full of interest precisely because it is made up of ill-matched fragments of its author's personality. There is in it something of Stendhal the historian, Stendhal the moralist, Stendhal the traveler, and Stendhal the egoist. The result is that it is dull only to one who does not know Stendhal, but amusing and profitable to those who are familiar with his writings. For such a reader the book is a sort of condensed version of Stendhal; a little journey with him which throws new light on all his aspects."

Of the portion of the book devoted to Napoleon, M. Faquet says:

"Stendhal explains in a most interesting manner some of the peculiar traits of the first emperor of France. Thus he tells us why Napoleon, who detested being surrounded by a court, which was exceedingly wearisome to him, nevertheless took a great deal of trouble to gather round him the outward forms of majesty: 'Bonaparte knew that if he wished to remain a king he must have a court in order to delude the foolish French people with its pomp and ceremony. Besides, he was in the hands of his soldiers, and at any time a conspiracy among them, such as the plot set on foot by Mallet, might have dragged him from his throne to an ignoble death. His surroundings of ladies of the palace, chamberlains, and petty officials impressed the soldiers, who, being French, had an innate respect for these symbols of royalty.'

"One other point Stendhal explains clearly—wherein lay the strength of the Empire, apart from Napoleon. It was in the Council of State, and all the historians will agree with this conclusion—that Council of State 'composed of old Jacobins who had sold their consciences to the Emperor for twenty-five thousand francs,' but who were clear-headed, hard workers, stable

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and precise in their methods; the survivors of the generation of 1789, they were the direct result of the Revolution; men from the common people, still vigorous and enthusiastic, who had been tested by the stirring events of 1789 and 1800. Up to 1810 the Council was an excellent workshop, in which the members carried on, secretly and with great patience, an enormous burden of work, which sustained the weight of the Empire, without overshadowing the Emperor.

"And Stendhal saw clearly Napoleon's great defects, of which one was his dislike for men of ability. Those of the Council of State, obscure in his own shadow, he did not object to. But everywhere else he could not endure them. He took fools for his ministers with stubborn perverseness. This was not because he believed he could mold them to his purposes, as Louis XIV. did Chamillaud. He believed that they were so useless until he decided something for them that their lack of ability mattered little. Of course, under these circumstances, he was kept badly informed. Prodigious as were his efforts to have some knowledge of all that occurred, yet he could not know everything. Matters which he had to see through the eyes of his ministers he saw badly, and was consequently very often deceived."

Stendhal makes some very judicious comments on the folly of the policy of centralization which was one of the chief defects of the Napoleonic *régime*. The object of this policy was the suppression of all local initiative, and to extinguish to the last spark all public spirit, which was always suspected of being tainted with liberalism, Jacobinism, and other detestable sentiments. This is given as an example of the results of the paternalism of the Empire:

"A small country village wished in 1811 to use some paving-stones, worth 60 francs, rejected by the engineer in charge of the government road. To secure the stones fourteen decisions by the engineer, the assistant prefect, the prefect, and the ministers, were required. After a great deal of trouble and active efforts the necessary authority arrived eleven months after the requisition for the stones was made. A commissioner, necessarily ignorant, maintained at great expense as a part of the government at Paris, decided at a distance of two hundred miles from the work a matter which three deputies from the village would have arranged in two hours. But the chief aim was to diminish the importance of the citizens, and to prevent them from deliberating, an abominable habit which the French people had contracted in the times of Jacobinism."

A NEW GOSPEL ON PAINTED WINDOWS.

OTTO HEINIGKE has a new word to say on the painting of windows. This new word, however, as is so often the case, proves to be new because it is so old. His thought is that we have departed widely from the true decorative principles to which even our barbaric forbears were by instinct loyal, in that our window decorations are all out of sympathy with the architectural art of the structure of which they form a part. We quote from his article in *The Architectural Review:*

"None of the aboriginal or savage nations have left their bent in doubt. Our museums are filled with their work, that seems to grow without thought or reason, but how wonderfully true to decorative principles! Indeed, we more than suspect that these principles are founded on their work, instead of the work on principles. But let education step in (dare we say Christian education?), then come imitation and chaos. There is no more the frank acceptance of a surface to be ornamented, and left a surface; it must be tortured into a sky that compels you to look twice to make certain that there is a roof on the building, or it must needs be a landscape, from which you can pluck the fruit and flowers. You must be able to call by name the model who sat for her portrait in the window or the panel. All this is done regardless of any style that may be expressed in the architecture of the building interested."

Mr. Heinigke makes still more clear his objections to the modern art in the following words:

"Almost all the modern painted windows are examples of misplaced, laborious skill, seldom of high artistic value, but yet of remarkable mechanical skill, gained by long practise with the tools required. This work, never being done by the designer, is necessarily mechanical. Still, it would not be of necessity hopeless, if only the designer, by any chance, considered the main cause of the success of the old-established styles of windows—their architectural sympathy with their surroundings. What bond is there between these small stipplings and tintings and the robust texture of the surrounding stone mullions and walls, which always count black against the opening of a window? The tender lines of a modern painted window are entirely out of scale and balance with any other texture in the building. They would be if painted on a solid surface; how much more so must they be when used on glass, where the penetrating rays eat away both sides of every line, making them appear much feebler in place than they really are painted.

"This accounts for what has often surprised purchasers of foreign painted windows, which, looking fairly rich in the mellow light of England, are totally eaten away by the crisp, clear rays of our native atmosphere. This is not only true of the lines, but of the feeble tints that are employed on the large pieces; necessarily indeed, for strong colors in glass can only be used in small pieces, as the best old makers well knew. The Eastern rug does not play in tints; it is full of strong colors, but these colors are well distributed in small forms. This points to the mosaic method of designing windows, with as little paint as possible to destroy its luminosity, the one most precious quality of glass, and one lost according to the ratio of paint used on its surface. Hence, in the best windows of old, the painting is in strong markings, only used to assist the ornamental forms of drapery, flesh or architecture, the raw material having in its intrinsic markings, bubbles, and variations in thickness all the detail necessary to convey interest to all parts of the small pieces of glass employed.

"On this glass the dark lines harmonize with the strong, heavy leads, these again with the supporting iron-work; thus by graduation the eye is finally led to the stone mullions, as from tender sprigging to branch, limb, and finally to the trunk of a tree, the eye being subtlely led from the markings of the glass to the walls of the church, and thus one feels that there is a sympathy between the glass and the walls. How could you expect this sympathy between the modern weak, painted tints, feeble little lead lines, and almost no iron, and the gargoyles and carved figures of Chartres or Canterbury?"

NOTES.

GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO, the celebrated Italian poet, author of "The Triumph of Death," has written a classical tragedy, it is said, for Eleanor Dusé; and Sarah Bernhardt in Paris and Dusé in Milan are making secret preparations for the simultaneous production of the play in those cities. It will be called "La Citta Morta."

THE latest news from the novelists, according to *The Critic*, is that Mr. Gilbert Parker has written a story entitled "Mrs. Falchion," and Mr. Grant Allen one called "The Incidental Bishop." Mr. Max Pemberton is just "serializing" two romances, "The Phantom Army" and "A Woman of Kronstadt." Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeanette Duncan) is writing a story called "A Voyage of Consolation"; and we are to have an English translation of "The Red Terror," a new novel by Félix Gras, as already announced.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS comes to the defense of the poet laureate. He writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that one of the cruelest things literary men have ever done was the merciless manner in which they pounced on Alfred Austin when he was made laureate. One would imagine he was guilty of some crime because his queen chose to honor him in the way pointed out. Besides being cruel and unfair the criticisms show no knowledge of the history of the laureateship. I need not go into details. Students of English literature know how far laureates live in history."

DR. LOUIS ELSON, of the Boston Conservatory of Music, who recently lectured in Nashville, Tenn., on "Seven Centuries of English Song," made a significant remark to a Nashville reporter, when, speaking of American music, he said: "I have studied much in American natural music and composers, and I am a firm believer that American music is only Southern music. I have often said that the reason 'Dixie' is the most characteristic outcome of the war is because you can't set a calico factory or a flour mill to music, but that Southern plantation life is characteristic and poetic, and therefore has its own music. The Indian music is not distinctive American music—that is to say, it bears a kinship to a great deal of other savage music. Southern music is not African music; on the other hand it has been altogether modified by surroundings. It is an American growth, no matter what the need may have been. I think that some day some composer will arise to follow Dvorak's lead and give the Southern plantation music its real classical setting. I have spoken with James Lane Allen and John Fox, Jr., on this matter, and I believe that musicians should do for American music what these men are doing for Southern types and customs."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS SUICIDE A CONTAGIOUS MALADY?

SEVERAL scientific men have lately been discussing this question, and a summary of their conclusions is given by *L'Illustration* (Paris, November 20). It is admitted that the question is inexact, since, strictly speaking, no maladies are contagious save those which are caused by microbes. M. Tarde, however, a French psychologist of repute, has demonstrated that imitation presides in all the forms of human activity, and imitation, it is claimed, is a moral contagion. The abnormal forms of this activity, whatever they may be, always find a certain number of ill-balanced minds which lay hold of these abnormal forms with avidity. M. Tarde preceeds:

"It is curious—and also alarming—that suicide is developing and multiplying precisely like a contagious malady, which tends to become epidemic. This is shown by the following figures, which testify in a striking fashion the progress of the number of suicides in France:

Periods.	*Average suicides.*	*For each 100,000 inhabitants.*	*Periods.*	*Average suicides.*	*For each 100,000 inhabitants.*
1827–30.....	1,739	5	1861–70.....	4,690	13
1831–35.....	2,119	6	1871–75.....	5,276	15
1836–40.....	2,574	8	1876–80.....	6,259	17
1841–45	2,951	9	Year 1889.....	8,451	21
1846–50.....	4,002	10	" 1893.....	8,884	22
1851–60.....	4,331	11	" 1894.....	9,703	26

"Thus, in seventy years, the number of suicides has quintupled; and while there was a slight diminution in 1895, the registered cases having amounted to but 9,253, it is known that the years 1896 and 1897 will show a marked increase in the number.

"Moreover, this increase is not confined to our country: it is found among our neighbors and in the New World. In a study on suicide M. Durkheim has shown that the number of those who have killed themselves, from 1826 to 1890, has increased 411 per cent. in Prussia, 385 per cent. in France, 318 per cent. in Austria, 238 per cent. in Saxony, 212 per cent. in Belgium, 72 per cent. in Sweden, and 35 per cent. in Denmark. During the last twenty years the increase has been 109 per cent. in Italy.

"According to these figures it would appear that suicide has become one of the customs of our age, and it will not perhaps be an exaggeration to predict that the time will come when this fashion of going out of the world will be considered reasonable.

"The primary cause of this social phenomenon seems to be, as we have said, contagion. The secondary and predisposing causes are variable, for suicide appears sometimes as a solution of painful moral situations, such as domestic troubles, despair in love matters, loss of money; sometimes as the culmination of alcoholism and some other states of mental degeneracy into which pessimists, the declassed, and other morally insane people fall.

"So far it seems well established that suicide is much less prevalent among married persons. For example, from 1887 to 1891, while there were 975 suicides out of a million of unmarried people, there were but 614 out of a million of married persons without children and 336 out of the same number of persons with children. Nearly four times as many divorced persons of both sexes as married persons kill themselves. This difference, however, seems to be disappearing.

"Finally, it is reasonable to admit, with all the moralists, the influence of religious convictions, the weakening of which in our age allows imitation to exercise its power with entire tranquillity of conscience.

"M. Durkheim has proved that in strictly Roman Catholic countries, such as Spain and Portugal, suicide is very little developed, while it attains its maximum in Protestant countries, such as Prussia and Saxony. In Germany it is Catholic Bavaria in which suicides are least numerous.

"An Italian psychologist has been able to establish, from this last point of view, some very conclusive averages which prove that out of a million of inhabitants the number of suicides is:

In the Protestant states.....	190
" mixed states.....	96
" Roman Catholic states	58
" Greek Catholic states.....	40

In England there has arisen a clamor for more stringent legislation against the sale of certain poisons, notably carbolic acid, because of its use by suicides. *Merck's Report*, December 1, believes that such legislation does no good. It says editorially:

"It is very questionable whether any restrictions on the sale of poisons would to any extent lessen their use by would-be suicides. When a person has made up his mind to leave this world there are many ways in which he can do so. The choice that happens to be made is usually the result of suggestion, as is in many instances the desire itself to commit suicide. The morning or evening papers said that Mr. Somebody had killed himself with carbolic acid because fate had in some way been cruel to him. The reader of the item feels that fate has treated him quite as badly or even worse and in a similar manner; and sympathy for the victim is the 'last straw' that completely upsets the reader's mental equilibrium and makes him decide to follow the lead of those gone before. Because of this sympathetic trait, which all human beings possess, we have epidemics of suicides and epidemics of methods of committing suicide."

After quoting with disapproval an editorial from *The British Medical Journal*, November 13, giving voice to the general desire for more restriction, referred to above, the editor of *The Report* goes on to say:

"If intending suicides can not get carbolic acid to **kill** themselves with, they will very quickly get something else. Legislation can not reduce the number of suicides. It can only make those wishing to die to choose some other means of death than the one they might have chosen in the absence of such legislation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ATMOSPHERES OF THE PLANETS.

A VERY curious method has recently been used by Dr. G. Johnstone Stoney, the English physicist, to find the composition of the atmospheres of the planets. Some time ago Dr. Stoney accounted for the absence of an atmosphere on the moon by reminding us that according to the accepted theory of gases every gaseous molecule moves in a straight line with great velocity till it is turned aside by an encounter with another molecule. Since the moon is a small body whose attraction is slight, the gases around it would in course of time dart off into space, particle by particle, only those being left that are close to the surface where the attraction is strong enough to hold them. This would be true also for any other heavenly body, but the larger the body the greater the distance at which its gravitation would hold the gas, and the thicker its atmosphere would be. As the molecules of lighter gases move with higher velocities, these would fly off when heavier gases remained. This would account for the rarity of free hydrogen in the earth's atmosphere. The discovery of the gas helium, together with the certainty that it is not found free in our atmosphere, has enabled Dr. Stoney to make his data more exact, since helium is twice as heavy as hydrogen. Says *Nature*, in a review of Dr. Stoney's paper, which appears in the Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society:

"It is contended that helium is continually being supplied to the earth's atmosphere from hot springs, that it exhibits no tendency to combine with other elements, and since no trace of it can be found in the atmosphere, it escapes above, as rapidly as it enters below. Water vapor, on the other hand, remains on the earth, and consequently limits of speed can be assigned between which gases are either imprisoned or are free to escape."

From calculations based on these facts, the following conclusions are reached regarding the atmospheres of the different planets, using the known intensity of gravitational attraction on the surface of each:

"Limiting the inquiry to a temperature of —66° C., Dr. Stoney applies the theory to all members of the solar system with the following results. From the moon all gases having a vapor density less than 39 will escape with greater promptness than helium does from the earth. On Mercury, water can not exist, while nitrogen and oxygen would gradually dribble away. The

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conditions on Venus resemble those on the earth, but the case of Mars is of exceptional interest. Dr. Stoney says that it is legitimate to infer that on this planet water can not remain. The atmosphere he considers to consist mainly of nitrogen, argon, and carbon dioxid. He thinks there is no vegetation, as we understand the term, on the surface of the planet, and the snow, frost, and fog do not arise from the same cause as on the earth. Jupiter is able to imprison all gases known to chemists, but whether the more distant members of our system can retain hydrogen is doubtful. Helium and the denser gases probably float in their atmospheres, but the molecules of the lighter gases are describing orbits about the sun, the velocity they can acquire enabling them to escape from planetary control, but still insufficient to liberate them from the gravitational influence of the sun."

HOW SMOKELESS POWDER BURNS.

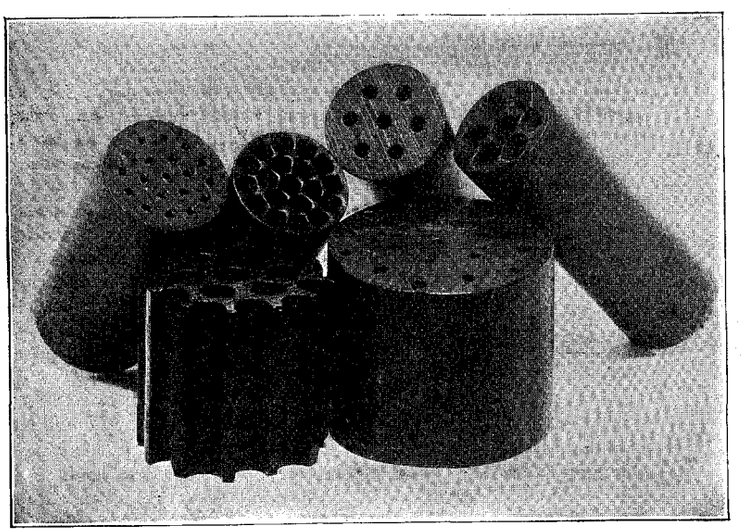
THE following interesting particulars about the combustion of smokeless powder, based on recent government tests, are given in *The Scientific American*, January 15:

"The popular idea of an explosive is a substance which is capable of instantaneous combustion in a confined space to which no air is admitted. Altho the term burning is freely used in speaking of powders, it is little understood that the various explosives have different rates of combustion, entitling them to be termed either slow-burning or quick-burning or detonating, as the case may be. As far as our senses are able to inform us, all explosives are instantaneous, and it would seem as tho the solids were converted into gases in a literal instant of time.

"As a matter of fact, however, there is a difference in the rate of combustion which is sufficient to divide explosives; the combustion takes place upon the surface of the solid particles composing the powder, and an appreciable period of time is consumed in their combustion. At the moment the powder is ignited, the consuming flame attacks the whole surface of each grain, whether the grain measures a cubical inch in bulk, as in the powders of heavy guns, or whether it be the size of a pinhead, as in the common black powder."

The early black powder, we are told, burned too quickly, so that large charges could not be used, till it was found that its rate of combustion could be reduced by packing it into cakes. To quote again:

"The result was that the pressure was produced gradually during the travel of the shell toward the muzzle, the pressure being spread out, as it were, over a larger area of the bore. The resulting velocity of the shell was the same, the difference in the action of the powder being the same as that between a blow and a push, but there was the added advantage that the initial or maximum strain on the gun was less. The ideal powder would burn at such a rate that sufficient gas would be generated to maintain a constant pressure behind the shell throughout the whole length of its travel through the gun. At the same time it should be consumed at such a rate that no unburnt powder should escape with the gases.



MAXM-SCHUPPHAUS POWDER BEFORE AND AFTER FIRING.

"The smokeless powders, because of the small quantity of solid products of combustion and the great volume and high temperature of the gases, enabled the artillerist to secure velocities far in excess of those obtained by the use of the old powders. Moreover, smokeless powders lent themselves to the formation of powder grains which would insure the very best control of the combustion of the powder. We present illustrations of the Maxim-Schupphaus smokeless powder, which is formed into multiperforated grains, whereby the burning area is regulated so that only a desired initial pressure is obtained, and the powder is consumed with such increase of burning area as to maintain a practically equal pressure behind the projectile throughout the gun.

"It is evident that solid cylinders of powder would decrease in area as they burned, and there would be a corresponding decrease in the amount of gas given off. If, however, the cylinder burns up on the interior by means of suitable perforations, the burning area and therefore the volume of gases produced will increase. The accompanying engraving is from a photograph of some unburned and partially burned grains of Maxim-Schupphaus smokeless cannon powder. The partially burned grains were picked up in front of the gun after some experiments in firing powder from a gun too small for the grain of powder employed. They illustrate the action of the combustion of this powder in the gun, and demonstrate that the powder is consumed with the effects claimed by Mr. Hudson Maxim.

"It will be seen that two kinds of perforations are employed, those in the cylinder to the right being circular and those of the opposite cylinder being quadrilateral in section, with two sides radial to the center of the cylinder. The latter form was adopted to secure more even and complete combustion of the powder. That this is done is shown by comparing the bulk of the solid sections which remain in the two types of powder-grain."

INOCULATION AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

TWO methods of treating the plague by inoculation have been put prominently before the public, that of Yersin and that of Haffkine. According to an unsigned article in *The British Medical Journal* (December 25), while the former has given unsatisfactory results the latter seems very promising. The writer says:

"Unlike the antitoxic serum, the prophylactic is easy to prepare, can be obtained in large quantities in the laboratory, and requires no animals in its preparation. It is simply a culture of the plague microbe in bouillon and ghee or clarified butter, which, after a period of six weeks' luxuriant growth, is exposed to a temperature of 70° C. sufficiently long to insure the death of the microbe."

Tests of the efficacy of the treatment were made by selecting a group of persons living under similar conditions, inoculating a portion of that group, and then noting the incidence of the disease on the two groups. At Kirkee the results were as follows: 875 non-inoculated had 138 cases with 102 deaths; 667 inoculated had 32 cases with 18 deaths. Similar trials in other places, we are told, were equally in favor of the method. But, on the contrary, the members of the Russian Plague Commission have not obtained such fortunate results, altho it does not appear that their investigations were so comprehensive as those just quoted. In a discussion of their recent report, given in *The Medical Record*, January 1, we are told:

"In the experience of the Russian commission neither Yersin's nor Haffkine's serum conferred any lasting immunity, a dose of ten cubic centimeters of the former or five cubic centimeters of the latter making a monkey immune for only ten days or two weeks. The injection of a fresh agar culture, kept at a tem-

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perature of 60° C. for one hour, produced immunity more slowly, but the protection so obtained was more lasting. The curative effects of the serum were better, yet they could hardly be regarded as entirely satisfactory when it is stated that forty per cent. of the cases treated by Yersin's serum terminated fatally. Apparently, therefore, we can not yet rely upon serum treatment to repress an epidemic of the plague, and so we must still look to the much abused quarantine to preserve a country threatened with a visitation of this reviving enemy of the human race."

TEACHING DEAF-MUTES TO HEAR AND SPEAK.

THE education of deaf-mutes in speech has been carried on for some time, but not until recently has it been shown that many of them may also be taught to hear. This training of the deaf ear to perceive sounds is carried on by means of a specially constructed phonograph. We translate from *La Nature* (Paris, December 25) an article on the subject by Prof. E. Drouot, of the National Deaf-Mute Institution at Paris. Says Professor Drouot:

"We now have a perfected microphonograph that gives results of the highest interest, and possesses the following advantages over the ordinary phonograph, in the sounds that it gives:

"1. They are considerably louder;

"2. They are clearer and are free from nasal quality;

"3. They can be readily regulated in intensity, so that the instrument constitutes one of the most sensitive of the audiometers;

"4. They can be heard by a number of persons at once by means of multiple connections;

"5. Finally, they can be carried to very great distances.

"We thus find ourselves in possession of a real automatic talking-machine, easily arranged for such auditive exercises as are necessary for the treatment of deaf-mutes that have still a vestige of hearing sufficient to warrant their education in audition on a new basis; for hitherto, for want of suitable apparatus, the training of the organ of hearing has been neglected, and this ought to be taken up systematically.

"In a word, training in hearing, by means of the organ that naturally has to do with this sense, is rendered possible and easy by the new device, and that, too, in singularly favorable conditions; for with a single apparatus, owing to the multiple telephone connections, a teacher can carry on simultaneously the education of a large number of subjects. Already Dr. Gellé has obtained practical results that are remarkable and full of promise, altho on too restricted a scale, which, we hope, will shortly be extended by a grant of public money.

"Not only does the microphonograph bring about the functional awakening of the organ that perceives sounds, which hitherto has not performed its proper work, but, besides, it does the following things:

"By exercises more or less repeated, the auditive memory, not yet existent, may be created, so that by the recall and reconstitution of the function the organ itself is practically remade, thus realizing the physiological principle—'The function makes the organ.'

"This functional and organic restitution is such as to create in the perceptive centers, by the penetration of sounds and by their repetition, a true state of mental 'obsession,' which aids in a singular manner the recuperation and progressive return of the function.

"When, after a sufficient number of exercises (and this result is quite rapidly reached), they fix in the brain the auditive image of a vowel, that is to say, of one of the most simple representative signs of speech, with which it is best to begin the training, it is then sufficient to pronounce it in a loud voice to insure its being heard. For example, the vowel *i* (one of the most difficult) was thus taught to the little deaf-mute Paccaud.

"Finally, as a consequence that can easily be understood, the deaf-mute speaks with greater correctness the vowel whose auditive image he now possesses."

Dr. Gellé, who is professor of otology at the famous Salpétrière, has the highest opinion of the method.

M. Drouot proceeds to give an account of the following instances of successful treatment:

"A young deaf-mute boy was subjected for two years to methodical acoustic treatment and his improvement was extraordinary. The boy, who at the outset could perceive only a few sounds called out with great force in his ear, finally, little by little, could hear entire phrases spoken one or two paces away, and finally was able to take the ordinary course of instruction at the lyceum.

"We should also mention the case of the Russian whose acoustic education took place in Germany, and who remained deaf all his life to his own language—Russian, which his instructors had neglected to use in giving him his exercises.

"It was the same with a certain patient, a great lover of the French sage, who came to us recently. His hearing had become so weak that he could no longer follow the dialog of the actors. We advised the microphonographic treatment, and a course of six weeks restored his hearing to its early vigor. . . . . .

"Altho it can not restore their hearing to all deaf and deaf-mute persons, the microphonograph remains none the less one of our most valuable instruments, and the name of its inventor and his colaborers will one day be written by the side of those of the men who have done the most toward relieving the sad condition of the unhappy ones that are deprived at once of hearing and of speech."
—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STUDYING PLANT-GROWTH WITH A KINETOSCOPE.

IN an article on "Animated Pictures" J. Miller Barr, after describing the kinetoscope, cinematograph, and other types of machine for producing the moving pictures now so familiar to the public, suggests some lines along which they may be made useful in scientific investigation or demonstration. The facts involved are well known to students, and their application in one of the directions suggested, namely, the study of a growing plant, was described several years ago in this department; but Mr. Barr's treatment of the subject is especially interesting as showing that it is approaching a more familiar and popular phase. Says the writer (*Popular Science Monthly*, December):

"Suppose the mechanism of our camera to be altered in such wise that successive exposures may be made at relatively long intervals of time, while the duration of each exposure can be varied at will. With this end in view, the camera should be provided with clockwork capable of running for twenty-four hours continuously. Thus equipped, we should be ready to experiment on objects—such as growing plants—whose changes are of too gradual a nature to be perceived by the eye. . . . The experiments might extend over a period of weeks, or even of many months, according to the nature of the plant selected. But the resulting film, when placed in the cinematograph for exhibition, would be 'reeled off' in the course of a minute or two, so that we should have, as it were, a greatly *magnified* representation of the movements involved in plant growth. . . . . .

"Such views could not fail to produce an effect at once marvelous, unique, and instructive. As pictured upon the canvas, the plants would grow and develop before the eyes of onlookers, throwing out leaf upon leaf, and visibly increasing their dimensions. Here and there a flower or flower cluster might make its appearance, the individual blossoms bursting forth suddenly and remaining visible for a brief period only. The process is clearly applicable to greenhouse or indoor plants of every description, from stately palms or tree ferns down to the most delicate mosses or lichens. Thus, the general phenomena of plant growth may be illustrated with a vividness never before realized. As object-lessons in botany, such motion pictures would be invaluable, while the general public, not less than the advanced student of science, would regard them with feelings of the keenest interest. . . . . .

"This graphic method should theoretically be applicable to insects and animals as well as to plants. In practise, however, it can be successfully applied only to the lower and the higher forms of animal life. On the one hand, we could picture the growth of certain lowly organisms in the borderland between the animal

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and vegetable worlds; on the other, we could portray the development of a child, or even the life changes of a human being from childhood to old age. . . . . .

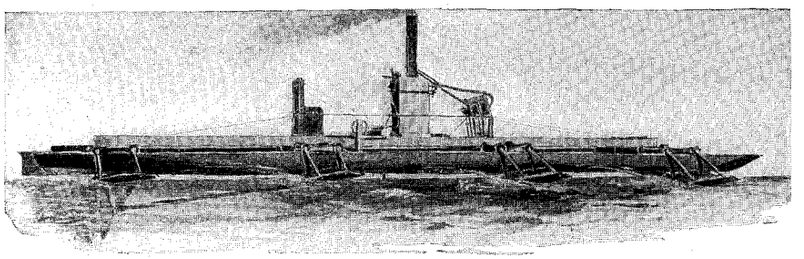
"Turning now from the earth to the heavens, we shall see that similar methods are applicable to the most prominent of celestial bodies—viz., the sun. The photographic art has long since been applied with conspicuous success to the glowing solar disk, with its dark spots and brighter patches or 'faculæ'; and such photographs are now taken from day to day at leading observatories in various parts of the globe. During recent years, moreover, astronomers have contrived to photograph, under ordinary conditions, the surroundings of the great luminary—including the chromosphere and prominences, but excepting the corona, which can not as yet be studied in the absence of an eclipse.

"I shall not attempt to describe the many interesting features shown in such photographs; nor is it necessary in this place to indicate the precise means whereby solar picture films can be produced. The chief point to be noted is that changes—often of a rapid and striking character—are continually occurring both in the sun's photosphere and its gaseous surroundings. The cinematograph will enable us to actually *see* such changes taking place; and it may be possible in this way to obtain new light on certain fascinating, tho recondite, problems presented by the sun, while the complex solar movements may in any case be pictured in a manner that can not fail to prove deeply interesting and instructive."

A BOAT THAT GLIDES INSTEAD OF SWIMMING.

THE following account of the latest attempt to build a boat that shall glide on the surface of the water instead of moving through it, is given in the "Current Notes" of *Cassier's Magazine*, January:

"To make a boat which would raise itself out of the water as its speed increased, and which would, therefore, merely glide on the surface, with a corresponding reduction of skin friction, has been the aim of many designers. No measurable success, however, has ever attended work on the problem. The general scheme of whatever gliding boats have been built in earlier years has been the use of inclined floats upon which the water would exercise an upward thrust, increasing as the speed increased, and it is this reactionary principle which has again been employed in the boat brought out last year by Coynt Lambert, of Versailles. The little sketch given on this page represents pretty fairly the manner of craft which he evolved, showing a boat made up of two hulls, connected by transverse metal tubes, with a central boiler and engine platform—a kind of catamaran, in fact. Placed transversely under the hulls are four blades, fixed at a slight upward angle. The total surface of these blades amounts to about sixty square feet, while the weight of the boat is in the neighborhood of 600 pounds. The propeller is 22 inches in diameter and has a pitch of 30 inches. As the boat moves forward, it gradually rises to the surface, and this, it is stated, is completely accomplished when the speed attained is about ten miles an hour. Beyond this speed the boat rises still higher, until only the extreme back edges of the blades touch the water. A number of trials have been made with the boat, which, by the way, was built in England, but at present not much appears to be known of their manner or their results, and what practical value may be attached to them yet remains to be seen."



A GLIDING BOAT.

Kind permission of Cassier's Magazine.

Pictures that Talk.—The latest Parisian scientific toy is a picture-book in which the animals make their characteristic sounds. It is known as the "*livre d'images parlantes*" [book of speaking pictures]. We translate below a description of the toy that is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, December 25), by M. Leroy:

"The pictures represent the most familiar domestic animals, and each animal speaks its own language. To cause it to break silence, it suffices to pull a little string at the edge of the book. Here are a rooster, a cow, a lamb, little birds in their nest, a donkey, a cuckoo, a goat. On the last page are children who are welcoming their parents. If we pull at each page the string spoken of above, we shall hear the characteristic cry of each creature. The rooster crows, and his cry is very well imitated. The donkey hee-haws, the lamb bleats, the little birds twitter, the cow moos, the cuckoo sings, and the little children call out 'papa' and 'mamma.'

"These various results are obtained very simply with the aid of small bellows placed in a box hidden in the book. When the string is pulled the air enters the corresponding bellows and is then expelled by a spring that tends to return the bellows to its original position. The air makes its exit through a special tube appropriate for each cry, and at the same time the bellows meets with certain obstacles placed on a wire. These arrangements have been carefully studied with a view to producing the proper effects."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Determination of Sex.—The daily papers contain the news that Professor Schenk, the head of the Embryological Institute in Vienna, has announced "that after twenty years' study of the question he is now prepared to tell how to determine and regulate the sex of offspring, and will do so in a communication to the Academy of Sciences." The clause quoted above, which is from a brief note in *The Medical Record*, contains all that we know at present about Professor Schenk's discovery. Authorities naturally are rather skeptical, and await details with interest. It is unnecessary to say that the discovery, if it should be as sweeping as the professor seems to believe, will leave that of the Roentgen rays far behind in its sensational results.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE monkeys in the vicinity of Hardwar, India," says *Science*, "are said to be seriously affected with the bubonic plague, which they are supposed to have contracted through visits to infected rooms in the town of Hardwar. The proposed extermination of the monkeys, with a view of putting an end to the disease so far as they are concerned, might clash seriously with the religious views of the Hindus."

"NEARLY all the storing animals eat 'concentrated food,' whether it be beans or grain, hoarded by the hamster, or nuts and hard fruits by the squirrel, nuthatch, and possibly some of the jays," says a writer on "Animals in Famine" in *The Spectator*, London. "But there is one vegetable-eating animal whose food is neither concentrated nor easy to move. On the contrary, it is obtained with great labor in the first instance, and stored with no less toil after it is procured. The beaver lives during the winter on the bark of trees. As it is not safe, and is often impossible, for the animal to leave the water when the ice is formed, it stores these branches under water, cutting them into lengths, dragging them below the surface, and fixing them down to the bottom with stones and mud. This is more difficult work than gathering hay."

"SINCE the beginning of the academical half-year," says the Berlin correspondent of *The Lancet*, December 18, "all students attending the chemical and physical laboratories of the University of Heidelberg have been insured against accidents happening in the course of the lectures, of the laboratory work, and of scientific excursions. The insurance premium is paid by the treasury of the University, which has also made a new regulation in connection with the subject requiring the students to pay a small sum in addition to the class fees. This step is surely deserving of imitation by other universities, and such advantages ought not to be limited to laboratory work only, for medical students run much greater risk both in the dissecting-rooms and as dressers in the surgical clinics and as clerks in the infection wards of the university hospitals. This fact should be considered by the other universities in the event of their imitating the example of Heidelberg."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "MOMENTOUS CRISIS" THAT CONFRONTS JUDAISM.

FOR several years, the Jewish scholar and author, Dr. Isidore Singer, has been making arrangements for the construction of an elaborate "Encyclopedia of the History and Mental Evolution of the Jewish Race." In the prospectus of his proposed work, Dr. Singer makes an interesting statement of the situation of modern Judaism as he conceives it to be at the present time. He finds that situation to be a very critical one indeed from the Judaistic standpoint. We quote directly from this prospectus:

"The great question of the day among Jewish writers and thinkers as well as among those who have at heart the best interests of the race is: Can and ought Judaism to continue its existence in modern times upon those bases which have served as its foundation in the past?

"If this question be answered in the negative, the important inquiry is and must be: What new form shall Judaism be made to assume in order to advance both the general progress of humanity and the welfare of our children and grandchildren? The latter are and will be disinclined to espouse and, above all, to suffer for those principles which were so dear to our ancestors. Indeed, it must be confessed that we ourselves are attached to those principles mainly by filial respect, whereas for the new generations, the generations which are to be champions of the Jewish race and religion in the opening decades of the coming century, those principles will have ceased to be more than mere historical memories more or less obliterated.

"The complex and undeniably serious question above indicated has for many years engaged the attention of all minds truly solicitous for the future of that system of religion which our forefathers have bequeathed unto us. In the course of the thirty and odd centuries which bridge the gulf between the Exodus from Egypt and the present day, the Jews and their religion have undergone many vicissitudes, one more dangerous than the other, for the preservation of their very existence.

"At times faithfully grouped about their Torah and Talmud, upon each of which they bestowed an equally profound and divine regard, and again disturbed by the hatred and misconceptions of their compatriots who offered no alternative but baptism or absolute isolation, our ancestors, despite all obstacles, succeeded in maintaining their autonomy both as a race and as a religious community.

"Well may it be said that to-day Judaism is anew confronted with a momentous crisis in its history. Our situation is, however, radically different from that of our fathers. The political and in part the social emancipation of the Jews, inaugurated by the French Revolution in 1791 and continued some decades later by most European governments, has gradually enabled our race to emerge from its long-continued seclusion. We are no longer the hirelings of princes, but full-fledged citizens recognizing naught but the laws of our country, to which we bow in joy and gratitude.

"But this entry into Christian society, this active part which we now take in the commercial, industrial, scientific, and artistic life of the nineteenth century, and of which we are justly and to the very highest degree proud, has necessarily dealt a mortal blow to the religion of Judaism. Let us not deceive ourselves. The Sabbath and other holy days, as well as the numerous and ofttimes charming religious rites, have, for the vast majority of Israelites of Western Europe and of the New World, become heavy burdens, or, at best, mere ceremonies, devoid of all pious sentiment.

"Moreover, natural science and the critical study of the Old Testament and of the comparative history of religions, have violently shaken those convictions regarding the origin of our sacred books, which were instilled into us in our youth, and have thus weakened the foundations of our religious system.

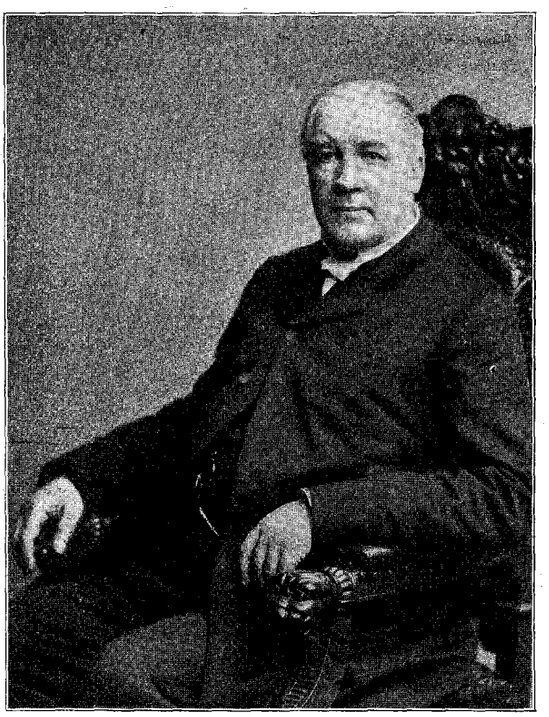
"Parents, for the most part too slightly versed in the vast literature of the scientific theology of the nineteenth century, find themselves unable to answer the specious arguments of their children, and the latter, tossed about in uncertainty between their religious skepticism, their pious filial devotion, and their sincere love for the Jewish race as such, frequently find it impossible to extricate themselves from this labyrinthine maze.

"It is for us who still belong to a generation which has both seen and lived the ancient religious life of the parents, to determine whether we shall in our turn transmit to our offspring that 'Ez Chayim,' that 'Tree of Life,' which served as the mainstay of our ancestors in the darkest periods of their existence, or whether we shall base the religious education of our descendants upon the famous 'help thyself' principle. If the latter be our choice, let us at least have the courage to carry out that principle to its logical conclusion; let us then say to our children in all frankness: 'Our religion, the religion of your elders, does not accord with your ideas. We have neither the power nor the desire to impose it upon you. Make your peace with your God and your conscience as best you can,' and, that said, let us cease to ereet new synagogs, let us close our seminaries of theology, and let us disintegrate, little by little, our ancient communal organizations.

"Such, rapidly sketched, is, in my humble opinion, the situation of our modern Judaism—a situation which is but the natural outcome of the contest between the modern spirit and the traditions of the past."

DR. JOHN HALL'S RESIGNATION.

AS pastor for thirty years of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of New York City, one of the largest, strongest, and wealthiest churches in the denomination, Rev. John Hall, D.D., has attained a prominence in the religious world which has made his resignation from the active ministry a matter of general interest. During the Sunday morning service on January 2, Dr. Hall announced to his congregation his purpose to retire from the pastorate, by reading his resignation and the resolutions of the church sessions in regard to it. This action came as a surprise to the congregation and to the community, altho, as it appears, the step had been under contemplation by Dr. Hall for some months. The reasons given for the resignation were advancing age and a desire to be relieved from the responsibilities of the pastorate before waning powers of mind or body made it an absolute necessity. Dr. Hall has since withdrawn his resignation at the unanimous request of his congregation.



REV. JOHN HALL, D.D.

Dr. Hall was born in Armagh, Ireland, on July 31, 1829. He was educated at Belfast College, which he entered when he was

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thirteen years old. He was licensed to preach in 1849, and began work as a missionary in the west of Ireland. Remaining there until January, 1852, he was called to the First Presbyterian church of Armagh, and in 1858 he accepted a call to the Collegiate church of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. In 1867 he became pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church.

In college, Dr. Hall was repeatedly Hebrew prizeman; and in Dublin his interest in education was so marked that he was appointed by the Queen, in 1860, a member of the Board of National Education, upon which he served gratuitously until he came to the United States. In 1867 he was a delegate from the Presbyterian Church of England to the Presbyterian Church in this country. He was elected chancellor of the University of New York in 1882. Dr. Hall has preached and delivered college addresses in almost every part of the United States, and he has taken great interest in the Scotch-Irish congresses. He is president of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

Referring to the resignation of Dr. Hall, *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) thus speaks of his activities as a pastor:

"He is a tireless worker in his study, the pastoral care, in attendance upon ecclesiastical and other meetings, and in all general educational and religious movements. He does not neglect his own congregation, but visits the families, calls upon his people in the counting-rooms, in the stores, in the hotels, and at their boarding-houses, and has a word for each one. In conducting the services in his own church he adheres closely to the old forms of Presbyterian worship in this land. When he reads the Bible, it is expected that all present will follow him closely by making use of the Bibles with which each pew is abundantly supplied, which is much better than the innovation of responsive reading, which unfortunately finds a place in some of our churches. His preaching is doctrinal, Scriptural, plain, incisive, and earnest. His themes are the great Gospel subjects and their faithful application to the heart and the life."

An appreciative note on Dr. Hall appears in *The Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed, New York):

"He retires after nearly fifty years in the ministry, with a record of results achieved such as is granted to few, and is well entitled to the rest he seeks in the evening of life. Nevertheless it is to be regretted that the New York pulpit is to lose one of its leading lights, and the cause of sound evangelical truth one of its ablest exponents. The simplicity of the Gospel has been the chief characteristic of his preaching, and the unabated attachment and loyalty of his people attest the power of the plain truth to win and hold a congregation exceptional in intelligence and culture."

In the same spirit is the editorial comment on the resignation in the New York *Observer* (Presbyterian, New York). It says:

"Dr. Hall's work for missions, at home and abroad, and his activity in behalf of Christian education, church extension, good literature, and temperance, not to mention other fields of usefulness, have been equaled by few men in this generation. As the president of the Board of Home Missions, during its trying experiences, he has labored diligently to increase its revenue and extend its operations; as the chancellor of the New York University, in its hour of need, his faith in its future bore rich fruit, which is now manifest to all; as a director of Union Seminary, in its stormy days, he proved loyal to the General Assembly, as he understood the compact, and left the Board with the good-will of all his associates and the approval of the majority of his brethren in the denomination.

"Dr. Hall has been a successful and conscientious preacher and pastor, a faithful and consistent presbyter, and a loyal friend of every good man and cause. His name abroad, when he began his ministry, is known and loved as is that of few men in the American pulpit."

In *Christian Work* (undenominational, New York), Dr. Hall is spoken of as "one of the most spiritual of our preachers," and his preaching as specially helpful and stimulating. His name will pass down, it is said, "with those of Mason and Skinner and Spring and Alexander as those of the most useful and helpful ministers of our day." *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says that the resignation of Dr. Hall "is a loss to American Christianity." *The Episcopal Recorder* (Reformed Episcopal, Philadelphia) says that under Dr. Hall's guidance the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church has been "a bulwark of Presbyterianism and evangelical truth."

In *The Congregationalist* Dr. Hall is spoken of as one who, above all things, has "illustrated the ancient and honored type of the man of God, a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. Many have felt that to see him in the pulpit was to hear a sermon, while in his visits to thousands of homes he has stood as the ideal of a pastor and personal friend."

The resignation is made the subject of an editorial in *The Interior* (Presbyterian, Chicago) in which Dr. Hall's pastoral career is reviewed briefly, and among other things, it is said:

"Dr. Hall has been distinguished as a man of peace, at the same time he has been a shield of his membership personally, a protectorate going in some individual instances beyond the limits of duty. It was the shepherd instinct of the man. Of the Old-Testament type of prophets he was himself a city of refuge. He rendered high service as a peacemaker, both locally and individually and to the church. It was he who drew out of Professor Briggs a statement which resulted in the withdrawal of charges against him in New York presbytery. There the trouble would have been dropped and passed by, if the professor had allowed it —but he would not. He immediately arranged for a course of lectures which defiantly challenged and provoked a contest. That of course brought out against him spirits of temper similar to his own, and the battle began. An assault was planned against the members of the Home Board who declined to sustain the extreme positions of the prosecutors of the professor. Dr. Hall, in the Assembly, threw the weight of his great influence against this movement, and it failed."

NEW AND REVISED VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

THE question as to what version of the Bible ought to be accepted and used as the standard version in the pulpits of American Protestantism has been brought up again in a new and interesting form in an article contributed by Rev. James M. Whiton, Ph.D., to a number of religious papers. Dr. Whiton makes the announcement that a version of the Scriptures to be known as the American Standard Bible will be published in this country in 1899. Some of its features are thus described:

"It will be what is now known as the Revised Version, but with prominent differences. These differences will mainly be in the points of disagreement between the British and the American Committees of Revision. As to these the English *Churchman* has said: 'The transatlantic revisers, tho frequently placed in a minority, were frequently much nearer accuracy than were the English company.' At present the American readings and renderings to the extent of two dozen pages stand in appendices to the Revised Version. They will now be substituted in the text for the British readings and renderings. A few other changes will probably be made in the correction of occasional 'inadvertencies' in the revision. This work is now being performed gratuitously, as the entire work of revision has been. Its finished result will be a noble gift of self-denying scholars to their countrymen. Strict stipulations have been made with the publishers to maintain the American version in its integrity as our standard version of the Bible."

Dr. Whiton then proceeds to the consideration of the apparent unpopularity of the Revised Version, its limited use in some denominations, and the reasons for this state of things. It is a curious fact, he says, that the Revised Version is least used in churches which lay most stress upon the authority of the Bible and in consistency should favor the translation which is most true to the original languages. On the other hand, it is most used in churches which have broken with the doctrine that biblical state-

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ments are infallible. It is more used, it appears, in Unitarian pulpits than elsewhere; next in order come the Congregationalists, and third the Baptists. The use of it is increasing among the Disciples of Christ. "In the other principal denominations it is hardly apparent outside of a minister's study." Dr. Whiton then speaks of some of the marked improvements in the Revised Version as against King James's Bible, and the advantages to Bible study if the former were brought into general use. The non-use of the Revised Version is attributed largely to the action of the American Bible Society, in continuing to distribute cheap editions of the King James edition and in doing nothing to promote the circulation of the revision. The Bible Society, it is stated, defends its action here on the ground that its constitution virtually forbids it from circulating anything but the older version. Dr. Whiton thinks this point is not well taken. He says:

"Funds given for the common version when it was the best version, and because it was then the best, were certainly not intended to obstruct the reception of any improvement of it. And as to the constitutional restriction, no one who knows with what facility such constitutions are amended can make much of it, unless he is content to make a mere technicality do duty for a good reason. It is plain from the society's by-laws, Article XII., that it considers itself to have a certain initiative in introducing new versions. Its committee is charged to examine these especially as to 'the fidelity of their translation,' and to 'recommend such as they approve for the use of the society.' The society has introduced new versions made by missionaries in foreign languages. In this matter no waiting for a mandate from the churches is required."

The Congregationalist apparently takes the same view of the matter as Dr. Whiton, for it refers to his article to say: "It seems generally to be admitted that the weight of scholarly judgment in this country is in favor of the Revised Version. Why should not the Bible Society now furnish it as cheaply as the old version?"

Valuable information on the same general subject is also furnished by *The Congregationalist* in an article by Prof. Edward Y. Hincks, of Andover, on "The 'Revision' in the American Churches." Last summer Professor Hincks sent to each of one hundred clergymen, selected from the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations, the following questions:

"1. Do you read from the Revised Version in conducting public worship, habitually? Frequently? Rarely? Never?

"2. Is the Revision read in conducting the general exercises of your Sunday-school? Do many of the teachers use it in expounding the lesson? Do any so use it?

"3. Do you use the Revision in your personal study and perusal of the Scriptures?

"4. Is it your impression that of those among your people who habitually read the Bible a part, say a fourth, use the Revision?

"5. Do you approve the Revision, and wish that it may become the standard Bible of the English-speaking peoples?"

Three hundred and seventeen ministers replied to these questions, and Professor Hincks thus summarizes their answers:

"*To question two.* One ninth of the respondents say that the Revision is read in conducting the general exercises of their respective Sunday-schools; eight ninths say that it is not. One fourth think that many of the teachers in their respective schools use the Revision in expounding the lesson. One fourth think that none of their teachers employ it. One half believe that a few of their teachers so use it.

"*To question three.* The almost unanimous reply is that the respondent uses the Revision in his personal study of the Scriptures. In some cases the use is merely that of comparison with the King James. But with the great majority, so far as an English version is used, it is the Revision.

"*To question four.* One sixth say that in their judgment as many as one fourth of those of their people who habitually read the Bible use the Revision; five sixths give the contrary answer.

"*To question five.* A little more than one half of the respondents approve the Revision and would like to see it become the standard version. It should be added that many of these add some qualification to this opinion, such as: 'until we can have a better,' or 'when some needed corrections shall have been made,' or 'I should prefer to see the suggestions of the American editors incorporated in the text.'"

Professor Hincks also directed inquiries to the heads of eighteen representative colleges and universities to the end of ascertaining to what extent the Revised Version is used in the religious exercises connected with these institutions. He found that in nine of the institutions the Revision is either habitually or frequently used, and in the other nine it is never or rarely employed. From the facts thus placed in his possession, Professor Hincks draws two inferences:

"(1) The Revision has gained extensive influence with the American clergy. The great majority of our educated ministers find it of important service in their private study of the Scriptures. . . . . .

"(2) The Revision is not, comparatively speaking, much used by the laity—even those ministers who like it and use it in conducting divine service have to admit that their people, for the most part, use the King James."

Professor Hincks agrees with Dr. Whiton that the chief obstacle in the way of a more extensive circulation and use of the Revision is its cost as compared with that of the King James. He also thinks that the American Bible Society is pursuing a mistaken policy in confining its efforts to the circulation of the old version. On this he says in conclusion:

"The fourteen years' usufruct of the English university presses is about to expire. From 1899 onward they will have no property right whatever in the Revision. The American Bible Society may then print editions of it if it will. May it not be properly asked to do so by as many of its constituents as believe that a wider circulation of the Revised Version would be for the advantage of the Christian public? Why should not an English translation, which was given to the world by a company of editors fairly representing English and American biblical scholarship, and which, after fourteen years' trial, has approved itself to an important section of the ministry, be given the advantage of the funds of the society? Is it necessary that those funds should be made to work against the circulation of what may fairly be called, in spite of some obvious defects, a better rendering of a purer text of Holy Scripture? If the constitution of the society obliges it to print the King James version exclusively, may not an alteration be made which will allow it to issue editions of the Revision as well? And would not the ends for which the society was founded be furthered by such alteration and the use of the liberty so gained?

Are Our Public Schools Safe?—The encyclical of the Pope on the Manitoba school controversy (see LITERARY DIGEST, December 18) furnishes occasion for the following warning in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Cincinnati):

"While we have little sympathy with denominational as against public schools, we confess to an admiration of the fidelity of the Roman Catholics to childhood. Protestants are slow to realize the tremendous perils and possibilities of the child life. Let the church hold its youth until the sixteenth year, and its influence over them ends only with death.

"There is danger, in our consent to undenominational education, that the reaction shall reach the yet more dangerous extreme of atheistical education; that the Bible ruled out of the schools shall be equivalent to the Bible condemned by the schools; that prayer ignored shall be profanity tolerated.

"In certain sections of our cities the danger of the infection of immorality is imminent and dreadful. Children from the slums and tenement-houses, with no conception of modesty, profane and vulgar and sometimes indecent, and yet not knowing that they are such, native to sin and vice, are seated side by side with delicate and modest little girls from the best Christian homes, protected only by the watchfulness of overworked teachers. There are ward-schools in every city where child-exposure is

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fearful; both sexes herded together, with ever-present opportunity of exchanging notes and pictures, impure and deadly.

"Parents who can afford it, and many who must sacrifice in order thereto, will send their children to private schools, where such exposure and danger are reduced to the minimum. But only the few can do this; the great majority in such wards must choose between education under these perilous conditions and no education worthy the name. What should be done for these is to separate the sexes, in every grade including the high school, certainly in all grades below the high school. This reduces the danger at least one half. If parents would faithfully visit the schools which their little ones are compelled to attend, a sentiment would be created speedily powerful enough to demand and secure the needed changes."

BIBLICAL RESEARCH OF CATHOLIC SCHOLARS.

IN the ups and downs of modern literary researches by the "higher critics" into the origin and history of the books of the Scripture, the theologians of the Roman Catholic Church have heretofore taken practically no part. The signs of a new departure in this regard are now, however, quite noticeable, and these are discussed in considerable detail in two articles in the *Theologisches Literaturblatt* (Leipsic, Nos. 50 and 51), in which the recent work of Catholic students in biblical research is warmly appreciated. This appreciation is all the more remarkable as it comes from the pen of the Old-Testament specialist in the most orthodox Protestant theological faculty in Germany, Professor König, of Rostock. He draws attention to the following data:

The official encyclical of Pope Leo XIII., published November 18, 1893, and called "Providentissimus Deus," and treating of biblical studies, has produced a remarkable and continual agitation among Catholic scholars. The document has been translated with comments a number of times, and has been the occasion of several warm discussions and debates within the Catholic fold. It has indirectly called into existence the *Biblische Studien*, edited by Professor Bardenheuer, of Munich, the only specifically biblical journal published by Catholics, which has in the two years of its existence laid before the learned theological world the results of a number of excellent Bible researches. Almost immediately after the publication of the encyclical, a controversy arose between Professor Schautz, of Tübingen, and Professor Scholz, of Würzburg, as to the bearings of the document on biblical investigations. The former maintained that practically no new principles of inspiration or biblical interpretation were inculcated in the encyclical; while the latter insisted that the principle of scientific investigation was therein recognized, and that this was now to be applied to the textual and historical criticism of the Bible.

A still more intensive controversy arose, when, on the basis of the principles of the encyclica, Prof. Auerelian Schöpfer, of the University of Brixen, published a work entitled "Bibel und Wissenschaft" (Bible and Science), in which the proposition was maintained that the teachings of the natural sciences can be legitimately used by Catholic scholars, not only to confirm the biblical accounts, but also to interpret them. The chief opponent of the position has been all along Professor Kaulen, of Bonn, who denies this proposition. The debate has actually assumed an international character. Professor König has collected some seventy or more reviews of Schöpfer's book by leading Catholic scholars in Germany, Austria, France, Ireland, and America, and has found that fully five sixths of these enthusiastically indorse the position of the author, an indication that the desire of a scientific investigation of the Scriptures is widely spread in the Roman Catholic Church. Some of the positions of the book are plainly concessions to the teachings of modern science, such as the position that the deluge was only partial; yet even these views are not seriously antagonized. Some fault is found with it because the *Consensus Patrum* is not sufficiently recognized, and even naturalistic tendencies are suspected. Others oppose the rather free position of Schöpfer largely from practical and not scientific reasons. Even so high a journal as the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the official organ in Rome, has almost throughout sanctioned the views of the much-discussed book. Among other things it says:

"Unbelieving science has appealed to the natural sciences against the teachings of the Bible; and the same has been done in the name of historical criticism. Biblical history can not be any longer stated except in agreement with the true and correct teachings of the Bible and the reasonable conclusions of the natural sciences."

Among the special articles of merit in the *Studien*, particular attention must be called to the discussion of the relation of the Septuagint translation of the book of Daniel to the Hebrew text by Professor Bludan. This discussion covers 218 pages and is one of the very best that has appeared on this singular vexatious problem of Old-Testament criticism. A discussion of almost equal value is that of Professor Vetter on the meter of the book of Job, in which new views are advanced on an old problem. These and similar discussions show the lively interest now taken in certain learned Catholic circles in Bible problems. König concludes his interesting articles with these words:

"It can be shown that the publication of the encyclical 'Providentissimus Deus' has produced a number of movements in the fold of the Catholic Church in favor of biblical studies, and valuable fruits of this agitation can be confidently expected. Protestant Christianity did not need such a special impulse for Bible study, but Protestant scholars can nevertheless rejoice in the cooperation of Catholic scholars in this work."

It would seem that an "era of good feeling" was about to be inaugurated at least among the Bible specialists of Protestant and Catholic Germany. — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE largest congregation in this country is that of St. Stanislaus Kostka, in Chicago, which has 30,000 communicants. The number of attendants at the services on Sundays frequently exceeds 15,000.

AT the sixth annual meeting of the Jewish Historical Association, which took place in New York recently, a discussion followed a statement to the effect that President Madison was largely responsible for the establishment of religious liberty in this country as affecting the Jewish race. It was pointed out that President Madison recalled a consular agent from Morocco solely because the latter was a Jew.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has decided to send pastors to China to study the condition of Congregationalist missions in that country. The representatives appointed are Dr. Judson Smith, the foreign secretary of the Board, and Messrs. Charles Hawkins, and S. H. Shapleigh, well-known laymen. The deputation is sent at the request of the missionaries in China, who wish the executive officers of the Board to become acquainted with the work at first hand.

THE Jains have a large hospital for sick and aged animals in Bombay. Just inside the gate are many sheds devoted to cows and oxen. In the next court are disabled horses, while in others are dogs, cats, monkeys, sheep, goats, birds, fowls, and reptiles. An ox with a wooden leg, a crow with bandaged eyes, etc., may be seen. The Jains even more than Brahmins are transmigrationists. There was no hospital for women in India till the Women's Foreign Missionary Society established one in Bareilly.

WESLEY'S house in City Road, London, the headquarters of Wesley during his life and the scene of his death, is no longer to be retained as a ministerial residence, but will be altered into a permanent Methodist institution and home. *The Christian World* states that the decision of the trustees is that the house shall be converted at once into a Wesley institution and residence for Christian workers, under the care of some supernumerary or other minister. Wesley's three rooms on the first floor—namely, the one which was his front sitting-room, that in which he died, and another which was the scene of his private devotions—are to be reserved in perpetuity as "Wesley's Rooms," and furnished entirely by Wesley's own furniture, or any other historic Wesley furniture that may from time to time be given or bequeathed.

"WHY is it," says *The Interior*, of Chicago, "that the tendency of so many literary circles is thrown toward agnosticism or infidelity? A good friend with love of letters said to us the other day that she was sorely tried because in her Sorosis she met 'so many Jews, skeptics, and infidels.' She wanted us to give her short and ready answers to all their attacks. We advised her the best way to escape the dangers to her faith was to make more of her church and less of her club. She will need Christ longer than she will need George Eliot. We read recently an elaborate eulogium of Omar Khayyám's 'Rubaiyat,' written by a woman for a woman's club, in which the trifling fact was overlooked that the quatrains of Khayyám are all in despair of virtue and in praise of what even his French translator calls '*une sensualité quelquefois revoltante.*' When men's clubs are given to gin and women's to infidelity, what is to become of the home?"

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHAT THE CHINESE THINK.

THUS far it has been difficult to ascertain what the Chinese themselves think of the somewhat unceremonious way in which the powers help themselves to portions of China. The Chinese have no press worth mentioning, the few papers published being entirely under the influence of the official classes, or, if published in the treaty ports, under the influence of the foreigner. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, however, gives the following extracts of an interview with a liberal Chinese professor, which that paper takes from a Russian periodical published in the Amur district. We summarize the interview as follows:

In the interior of China the people know nothing of what is going on on the coast. Their mandarins and writers take good care to keep them in the dark regarding the weakness of the empire and the hollowness of the pretension which causes the Chinese to regard themselves superior to every other people. One thing is, however, certain: The Chinese will never change. Chinese, Tibetans, Mongols, Manchus, have occupied the Chinese throne during the past 1,900 years. The people of the eighteen original provinces remained the same. I do not include Mongolia and Turkestan. Manchuria has only been inhabited by Chinese during the past hundred years. We have many idioms in China, but four fifths of the people speak the same language with very unimportant variations. Our manners and laws are essentially the same, and better than those of Europe. Our Emperor is called the "Son of Heaven," but he reigns only. He does not rule. Our people are almost republican, and govern themselves.

Suppose the Japanese had conquered China. A few hundred thousand of them would have come to us, and we would have swallowed them up within a century. Our countless millions are too strong to be conquered permanently. The conquerors all become Chinese. There is an adaptation of European progress in China, but it is slow. We do not admire your civilization and do not want it, because it is so different from our own. Of religions you have such a large assortment that we are unable to make a selection. Your missionaries may be good men, but they certainly do not know how to preach. Hence they earn ridicule only. In its fundamentals your religion is the same as Confucianism, hence it would be useless for us to make a change. What we see of practical value in European civilization we shall certainly adopt. But your customs and manners we do not intend to substitute for our own. A "biled shirt" does not make a gentleman. To-day, as 2,500 years ago, the saying of Confucius holds good: "A gentleman you can tell by his actions only."

As instances of the wonderment with which the average Chinese watch the doings of Europeans, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfort, gives the opinions of a Chinaman who lives near Shanghai, and from which we take the following extracts:

"We are always told that the countries of the foreign devils are grand and rich, but that can not be true, else what do they all come here for? It is here that they grow rich. But you can not civilize them; they are beyond redemption. They will live weeks and months without touching a mouthful of rice, but they eat the flesh of bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities. That is why they smell so badly; they smell like sheep themselves. Every day they take a bath to rid themselves of their disgreeable odors, but they do not succeed. Nor do they eat their meat cooked in small pieces. It is carried into the room in large chunks, often half raw, and then they cut and slash and tear it apart. They eat with knives and prongs; it makes a civilized being perfectly nervous. One fancies himself in the presence of sword-swallowers. The opium poison, which they have brought us, they do not use themselves. But they take enormous quantities of *weskichu* and *shang-ping-chu* [whisky and champagne]. The latter is very good. They know what is good, the rascals. It is because they eat and drink so much that they never rest. A sensible civilized person does nothing without due consideration; but the barbarians hurry with everything. Their anger, however, is only a fire of straw; if you wait long enough they get tired of being angry. I worked for two of them. The one we used to call the 'Crazy Flea' because he was always jumping about; the other we named the 'Wooden Gun,' because he never went off, tho he was always at full cock.

"They certainly do not know how to amuse themselves. You never see them enjoy themselves by sitting quietly upon their ancestor's grave. They jump around and kick balls as if they were paid to do it. Again, you will find them making long tramps into the country; but that is probably a religious duty, for when they tramp they wave sticks in the air, nobody knows why. They have no sense of dignity, for they may be found walking with women. They even sit down at the same table with women, and the latter are served first. Yet the women are to be pitied, too. On festive occasions they are compelled to appear almost naked before every man who likes to look at them, and then they are dragged around a room to the accompaniment of the most hellish music."

A writer in *The St. James's Gazette*, London, declares that the Chinese people will hardly resist if it is decided upon to divide the coast line of China among the powers. He expresses himself, in the main, as follows:

The average Chinaman does not care whether the reigning dynasty is unseated. The secret societies are long since working for that end. The long-suffering trader cares little who rules at the capital, if only the new officials are not more rapacious than the old. That the Chinese would seriously resist an invader is extremely doubtful, for while soldiering remains a despised profession, the Chinese will not become a warlike nation. Once they were fond enough of fighting—when the Ming dynasty ruled. It took the Manchus fifty years to conquer China, and the achievement of this obscure Tatar tribe in imposing its rule upon a hundred millions of Chinese must ever rank as remarkable. Life in the plains of Chih-li seems to have deprived them of their pluck, however. Yet the Japanese say that there are some sturdy fighters left among the dwellers of Manchuria. It took the disciplined regiments of Marshal Yamagata's army a whole day to capture Old Neuchwang, defended by some half-drilled Manchu levies. Since the war with Japan, however, the Manchu dynasty has lost its prestige with its own race, and it is questionable whether the farmers will feel any shame in rendering their allegiance to new rulers who tax them less. Away in the interior the farmers would not realize, for a long time, that any change had occurred. It is quite likely that the whole of the maritime provinces will be taken without the people in Kan-su, Szu-chuen, and Kwei-chow getting to know of it.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Opposition Leader at Home.—The following amusing travesty on the tactics of an opposition leader is apropos to other countries than Germany. We quote it from The *Post*, Strassburg, which claims to have overheard a conversation between Eugen Richter, of the German Reichstag, and his wife, on the subject of "the boy's new pants":

"'My dear, you ought to know by this time that I am opposed to increased expense on principle. He needs the pants, you say? Why, it's only six months ago that you told me that his present pair are perfectly capable of standing the work required of them. Why this sudden change of system? The pants are old now, you say? He had to borrow a pair of Uncle Sam's to appear respectable? Well, what of that? I had to borrow a dress-coat myself when I passed my exam., yet I have become famous. The boy has grown, you say? Do you think he would *not* have grown without them? How do you think a pair of new pants affects his growth, anyhow? Zirpitz says he needs them? Zirpitz knows nothing at all about it. The boy will become a regular jingo if he gets them, and his beautiful new pants will probably be torn in some quarrel. Two years, you say, they will last? Woman, woman! You are crazy! Do you think I will give up my most sacred right to determine the annual budget and grant a pair of pants that will last two years? I *may* buy one to last a year? We are just as well off as Friend Bull and can afford it? That's just it! That's why you are getting so exorbitant in your demands! But I will institute reforms; I will take care that this superabundance ceases! I will cut down the subscription price for the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, I will. . . . . .'

"The foregoing was already in type thus far when the proof-

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reader rushed into our sanctum and exclaimed: 'You have been misled. Eugen Richter took care to escape the necessity of buying pants by remaining single.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PAN-GERMANIC MOVEMENT.

ALTHO the German Government, busy with its transoceanic projects, holds out little encouragement to the Germans of Austria, and tho the German people, if the opinion of their press goes for anything, are very anxious to preserve peace at least on the Continent of Europe, the danger of a grand national struggle between the Slav and the Teuton is daily becoming more apparent. *The Spectator*, London, in a masterly sketch free from all national prejudice, describes the situation as follows:

"We sometimes doubt whether the alliance with Germany has not been a source of danger to the Austrian Empire. It has certainly cost the monarchy the friendship of Great Britain, which had been long and cordial, while it has certainly diminished the general prestige of the empire in the world. It has developed the pride of the Germans within the empire, never an humble race. . . . It has produced, along with the Italian alliance, a recoil toward clericalism, which in the sixties was so completely at a discount in Vienna that a majority of deputies on one occasion declared themselves 'all Darwinians.' . . . And now it would almost seem as if the North Germans, having been bound in alliance with the Austrians for some fifteen years, have learned to feel for them as near kinsfolk, and are much inclined to take up their quarrel with the Slavic majority. The professors whose teaching helped to 'rescue' Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, and ultimately to make Germany one and indivisible, are now beginning to preach that if Austria is not to be German her German subjects had better rejoin the ancient German confraternity, and that Germany can not witness passively the oppression of her superior race by an inferior one. This teaching, which smoothed the way for the absorption both of Schleswig-Holstein, 'sea surrounded,' and of Alsace-Lorraine, is the more dangerous because it wakes up the rooted dislike and contempt of the Germans for all divisions of the Slavic race. They fear them as Russians, they detest them as Poles, they ridicule them as Czechs; but whatever their dread, or dislike, or contempt, their ground feeling is that Slavs are children who have no right to dictate to grown men.

"They do not think their kinsmen so much oppressed by the Slavs in Bohemia as insulted, and they are as ready to rush to their assistance as we used to be to rush to the assistance of the Irish garrison. . . . As Germans are very persistent, and in the long run act on the thoughts they have revolved for years, that is for Austria a menacing state of mind, as the press of Vienna evidently begin to perceive. . . . It means that the North Germans will not bear the suppression of the German agitation in Austria by military force—a most important point—and that, if the conflict deepens, as it must, they will not be displeased to see the Hohenzollerns intervene in it with the mailed fist and a very sharp word of command."

The writer admits that the German Emperor will think twice before he interferes, for such a power as the Austrian army is more pleasant as friend than as an enemy. Moreover, Francis Joseph is much respected, and deserves the gratitude of the German ruler. Yet the loyalty of the latter may not be proof against temptation. We quote again:

"But it must not be forgotten that the Northern emperor is a German of Germans; that the Hohenzollerns have struggled with the Hapsburgs for two hundred years, and have fretted under their pride for twice that period; that the first Emperor William in 1866 nearly sacrificed Bismarck in his wish to keep Bohemia; that Prince Bismarck himself declared the destiny of the Hapsburg to lie eastward; and that the prospect of reigning over a German people from the North Sea to the Mediterranean must attract any strong German dynasty. The charm of such an ambition is not visible to all, but no one who has studied history doubts its enthralling power. . . . The German Emperor *might* offer the Hapsburgs the throne of Byzantium in exchange, but the prospect of being sole lord of those who speak German would be more than human nature could resist."

The only serious obstacle mentioned by thoughtful Germans is that most of their kinsmen in Austria are Catholics and may be unwilling to submit to a Protestant House. Moreover, the Protestant Germans may be unwilling to permit an increase of the Catholic vote in the Reichstag. The writer does not think these objections sufficiently strong to prevent the developments he predicts. The Catholics of Rhenish Prussia and Catholic Alsace-Lorraine are loyal; Poland is not, but the cause is nationality, not religion. National sentiment is to-day stronger than religious sentiment. The only question to be answered, therefore, is whether Europe would bear the reestablishment of a huge German Empire with one foot on the Baltic and the other on the Adriatic. The writer does not think that such a momentous question can be answered at the fag-end of an article. He nevertheless ventures the opinion that "Europe" would hardly feel justified in interfering. He says:

"Europe did bear it very quietly for many hundred years. Pan-Germania would have only half the population of Russia; France might be busy with other things; and, whatever the future destiny of the Slav, he is hardly equal to defeating the educated and trained population of Greater Germany all alone. It would, no doubt, be a tremendous change for Europe, but not greater than that caused by the rise of Russia, by the building of the short-lived Napoleonic empire, or by the creation of that Germany which, while holding Russia and France at arm's length, is talking, to the amazement of the world, of partitioning the Chinese Empire."

CUBA, SPAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES.

THERE are those among our European contemporaries who believe that the relations between the United States and Spain have not improved, but that there is only a calm before the inevitable storm. The Spaniards are not satisfied with the attitude of the United States Government, and it is thought that a large and influential section of the American people would be very sorry to find that Cuba has accepted autonomy, and that the insurrection will continue to receive enough support from the United States to make peace impossible. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"The patriotic irritation of the Spaniards against the United States does not seem to subside, and it would seem that the American Government takes a malicious pleasure in keeping it alive. True enough, Mr. Sherman expresses his satisfaction with Cuban reforms in the note which he gave to General Woodford in answer to a Spanish missive. But Mr. Sherman rubs the Spaniards very much the wrong way. He assures them that the United States watch with interest the efforts of the Spanish Government to ameliorate the situation of the Cubans. This proves to the Spaniards that the Washington Cabinet will not in future show less interest in the affairs of the island, and it is precisely this 'moral intervention' which is revolting to the Spaniards. Hence the Madrid press replies in a most categorical and energetic manner."

It is rumored that Spain will officially inform the powers of the attitude assumed by the United States. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, thinks that this would be an effective way to protest against the "moral protectorate and right of intervention assumed by the United States." The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Ruiz, General Blanco's adjutant, whom he sent to inform the insurgents of the terms offered by Spain, and who was shot by the rebels, is stigmatized throughout the world as a brutal murder and a sign of weakness on the part of the rebel chiefs. An exception to this rule is *The Post*, Kingston, Jamaica, which thinks Aranguren, the rebel leader who ordered the execution, was not to blame. The paper says:

"The facts are certainly sensational and even startling; and in

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these days of diplomatic warfare the execution of envoys between hostile armies as common spies does strike one—at first sight—as an outrage of the deepest dye. . . . But Colonel Ruiz had been warned, and knew what to expect. . . . The act was neither a sign of weakness nor of savagery. It simply proves that General Gomez is supported by officers who are fully alive to their responsibilities under military law and have the force of character to live up to them. That is all. Had Aranguren shown mercy and merely imprisoned his visitor, *that* would have exhibited a weakness that would have boded ill for the glorious cause in which he serves. We deplore the death of Colonel Ruiz, but can not in fairness or conscience regard it as a murder. It is too obviously a suicide of the foolhardy type."

It is generally admitted that the insurrection in Cuba is far from dead. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, points out that the news from there is very confusing; that the people of the United States, according to their own showing, continue to assist the insurgents, and that it is evidently difficult to put autonomy on its legs. The paper believes that the next few months will bring matters to a climax. That the insurgent leaders will continue the struggle to the death it does not believe. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, which holds similar opinions, says:

"That Gomez and his friends do not willingly lay down arms is easy to understand. The revolt gives them an importance personally which they would lose with the return of peace. But there is every reason to hope that their following will gradually drop off when it becomes known what is really to the interest of Cuba. The present time certainly marks a turning-point in the history of Cuba, and her people should not miss their chance. If they do not accept the terms offered by the mother country, there is no alternative for Spain but to continue the struggle until Cuba's resources or her own are thoroughly exhausted. The spectacle which the Spaniards have furnished during the past two years shows that they will go to the very end of their tether. The insurgents, as we know, count upon the intervention of the United States. But that intervention will not come without some delay, and meanwhile the ruin of the island is getting more complete.

"That the Americans meddle with the affair naturally exasperates the Spaniards. . . . It is an open question whether American 'moral support' has not harmed Cuba more than it has helped her. Thus much is certain: If this eternal revolt causes a conflict between Spain (who is within her rights) and the United States (whose pretensions we all know), Cuba will be the chief victim of the struggle."

The *Débats* thinks that such a struggle could not be to the advantage of Latin America, an opinion which is echoed in many Spanish-American papers. The Mexico *Correo* even compares the United States with the powers which took advantage of the dissensions of Poland in order to partition her, and the comparatively meager results of the collections for the Cubans are regarded as proof that unselfishness has no share in the motives which cause the people of the United States to interfere.

Meanwhile the Spaniards are familiarizing themselves with the idea that they must fight the United States. There is great activity in their navy-yards, and European observers believe that a war with us would rather prevent than assist civil war in Spain. That the Carlists would really stir is very much doubted. We condense in the following a study of the Carlist question in *The St. James's Gazette*, which expresses pretty generally the opinion of unsensational European papers:

We all remember that there was a Carlist war in full swing a little over twenty years ago, but we forget, not unnaturally, that it was the revolution and the short-lived republic which made the Carlist rising possible. The Pretender, Don Carlos, must, of course, keep on pretending. He is born to it. He has supporters in the Marquis de Cervalbo and the gentlemen of the Circulo Tradicionalista. The Carlist voters have been well drilled, they vote as they are commanded, and the Spanish Government, which is about as easy-going as the Turkish till its temper is roused, looks on with indifference. Behind the gentlemen of the Traditional Club (who will hardly fight unless there is "something in it") stands the church and the people of the Basque provinces, Biscaya, Guipuscoa, and Alva, also the hillmen of Guara, Ribagorza, Cataluna, and Valencia. But the church has been doing very well of late. Moreover, it has furnished much of the internal loan lately raised, which is in itself a strong motive not to stir. The church might be more powerful under Don Carlos, but it is strong enough to worry a Darwinian professor out of his chair, and it knows that, under provocation, the Spaniard is quite capable of stopping clerical dictation by breaking the clerical head. The Basques, too, have been doing well of late with their mines, and have more to lose than of old. Last but not least, the Carlists know that they have no chance so long as the Government has an army that is loyal. Now there are 70,000 men in Spain under arms. Moreover, the Government in Spain has in the Guardia Civil, the Miqueletes of Navarre, and the squadrons of Catalonia some 20,000 seasoned men nowise inferior to the Irish constabulary in courage, discipline, loyalty, or local knowledge. The Carlists may say with Smith O'Brien's followers that it is not the soldiers they are afraid of, but the "police." So long as this force is not divided there will be no serious Carlist war. Isolated bands may break out, of course, and if they do the gentlemen at the Casino Tradicionalista may not find their quarters in the Calle de Alcalá quite so comfortable.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MUST ENGLAND ATTACK GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND FRANCE?

OUR British contemporaries are facing the possibilities of war. Some of them declare that the "tight little island" will soon be forced to fight somebody, and possibly two or three "Continentals" at once. *The Saturday Review*, London, thinks that Germany and Russia will be the first to get a drubbing. In an article which has been extensively noted on the Continent—the *Hamburger Nachrichten* mentions it as an "exhilarating instance of joyous optimism"—*The Review* says:

"Germany has sent a couple of obsolete war-ships to Kiao-Chou, and a Russian squadron is at Port Arthur. It is thought that we may have to fight either, or both, and England is ill at ease. The anxiety is creditable to our modesty, but not to our memory or to our insight. . . . What England does, other European nations strive to do. Germany would fain have colonies to consume the surplus of her shoddy goods, and thus far has not been able to establish a single colony in which either her goods or her colonists can survive. Russia, who has large views and no trade, has a similar impulse. . . . Certain commentators on the state of affairs in China urge that England, to be square with Germany and Russia, should take possession of Quelport, or of Chusan, or of some other port on the coast of China. We could do so at any moment, and it is certain that we shall need another coaling-station soon. Already in the neighborhood England has ships enough to sink all the vessels of Germany and Russia within twenty-four hours of the declaration of war, and England would have Japan on her side. . . . Russia has nothing to sell. Germany has nothing which China can not buy better from us. . . . If the petty squadrons of Russia and of Germany committed acts of war in China or against Japan, we should have only to sink their obsolete ships, and invite France, in a jingo phrase, to 'come on' if she dared. . . . France takes twice the time to build a ship that England takes, and France starts far from fair. Germany can not be said to start at all. . . . Germany, however, like Russia, has a world-wide ambition without the Slavonic justification, and that is why she has sent her obsolete ships to Kiao-Chou. William the Witless wants a navy, and he thinks that the quickest way to gain his end is a naval demonstration in a port where nobody is excited by the presence of the tubs. The move may induce the Reichstag to give him his navy by 1904, and then, perhaps, England may have to determine what she will do with the ships of his Sacred Majesty."

The Nation, Dublin, acknowledges that Great Britain's trade with China is too important to be neglected. It says:

"It is doubtful if even her commercial and industrial prosperity could survive the loss of her vast trade with China. If, therefore, the Russians and Germans are really determined to proceed

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with the work they have taken in hand it is certain that Lord Salisbury must, whether he likes it or not, invoke the dread arbitrament of war. . . . Is the fondly dreamed project of German colonial empire to prove only the baseless fabric of a vision, dissipated by the fluttering of British pennons? It is easy to perceive that such a supposition would be intolerable in the eyes of the Kaiser, who can not afford to allow himself to become at once the laughing-stock of Europe and an object of contempt to his own people. Regarded from every point of view, the existing situation can only be described as grave in the last extreme and as containing all the elements which make for war."

But neither France, Russia, nor Germany has as yet taken anything from Great Britain. In the far East this is understood, and the press there are not very warlike in their tone. "To oppose the coalition," says the Hongkong *Mail*, "would be madness. The United States, whose interests in the far East are greater than anywhere else outside the American continent, even in its present bellicose temperament, can not be reckoned with as an ally; Japan is not strong enough to form a counter alliance; and China is a *quantité négligeable*." The *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, which can be pretty well depended upon, expresses itself to the following effect:

Altho the British Government has informed the Peking authorities that England will not permit any power to obtain concessions in which she is not allowed to share, this has been done for future reference only, in case German or Russian action should prejudice British interests. The London Cabinet does not intend to protest against the occupation of Kiao-Chou or Port Arthur. The British Government has, however, demanded the abolition of the provincial tariffs on British goods.

It is doubted that this will be granted, or that England will enforce the claim. Nor has Quelport been occupied. The claim that British ships must be allowed to winter in Port Arthur along with Russian ships has not been pushed, and the irritability of the German admiral, who declared that he would regard as hostile any ship of another power entering the bay of Kiao-Chou during his operations there, has not been put to the test. The fear of an outbreak of hostilities in the far East is, therefore, remote. It is different in the Nile region. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"English papers are rich enough, and also enterprising enough, to keep us pretty well informed, if not as to the intentions of Ministers, which can be locked in the official bosom, at least as to marches and counter-marches which are visible to the naked eye. But French papers are unable to do this, for various reasons, of which it is sufficient to quote this one—namely, that they are too poor to maintain the proper corps of correspondents. . . . At least, we can not find any other explanation, equally plausible, of the solemnity with which the *Temps*, a serious and ably written paper, comments on certain 'information from trustworthy sources' concerning events asserted to have happened at Fashoda. . . . No doubt, information entitled to belief is to be obtained in the capital of Egypt—but not among persons who send reports to Paris about snubs alleged to have been administered to the British Leopard by the noble French hunter. . . . Any expedition which reaches Fashoda and waves the banner of France must be composed of filibusters who go on their own account, and will be led out by the ear, unless they prefer to be shot. . . . We have no wish to take an arrogant attitude toward France. . . . But there are games which are worth the candle, and the Egyptian is one of them. We will not be worried out of Egypt—that is the long and short of it. If worrying goes beyond petty intrigues and diplomatic wrangle, and assumes the form of expeditions to Fashoda and so forth, we shall have to take to blows."

This is a direct challenge to France, for it refers to the Marchand Mission, which is reported to have reached Fashoda, according to an English paper, the London *Daily Mail*. The French press deny that Marchand has been so successful. We condense the following report of the aims of his expedition from the *Journal des Débats*, Paris:

He was to cross the French Kongo region and take possession of the unoccupied Bahr-el-Ghazel, between Lake Chad, the Kongo, and the Nile, and he was given a strong enough force to accomplish this aim. He and his officers have proceeded methodically and without undue haste, establishing order and peace wherever they went. They have not done anything beyond the course mapped out for them. They simply carry out the task which France set herself in 1894, and their action is neither adventurous nor provocative to other powers, for France does not recognize the alleged rights of others in that unoccupied part of Africa.

British troops have been ordered up the Nile, and the conquest of the Sudan will be resumed as soon as possible. But whether British officers have orders to conduct M. Marchand and his friends out of the country—peaceably or otherwise—has not yet been ascertained. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, asserts that Russia intends to assist France if the French Government should find it necessary to defend its expeditions, and that the Negus of Abyssinia is ready to support this anti-British coalition. But England has a bone to pick with Russia in a region much nearer home to the latter power. *The Daily Mail* accuses Russia of sending agents to India for the purpose of stirring up revolt, and threatens that England will retaliate by sending agents to the Russian districts in Central Asia. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"It is not so long ago that the English press 'admired Germany for her endeavors to extend her colonial and commercial interests.' England, it was said, 'does not intend to oppose Germany anywhere.' That was when it seemed that Germany would get nothing in China. Germany, however, saw through the game. She knew that England, and England only, would oppose her efforts, however modest, to find an outlet for the trade of her enormous population. Germany waited until it was absolutely impossible for England to interfere, for the British army in India is engaged, and the Egyptian question threatens. It is to be hoped that the German Government will not be lured by English flattery, which is already beginning to reappear in the midst of the abuse that covers the British defeat. Great Britain is perfectly powerless to do anything in the far East. She can not risk defeat there. It would shake her power to its very foundation."

It should be pointed out that competent persons in England do not altogether relish the tone adopted by the overwhelming majority of the British press toward other nations. *The Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, London, says:

"In Germany we have a rival of much commercial and industrial ability, energy, and push. Germany is also important as a maritime power, and is extending her navy. Her fleet is, perhaps, the best appointed in Europe in discipline as well as organization, our own not excepted. Germany is, therefore, the most dangerous. She has plenty of men and an industry admirably adapted for all warlike purposes."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Greek prisoners who had been kept at Constantinople and were treated very gently have been sent home. They received before their departure another proof of the fact that the Sultan is anxious to prove himself less of an ogre than he is generally described. Every one of the prisoners received one Turkish pound as a parting gift.

THE Dutch Government has rejected the bid of an American firm for the building of an iron bridge across the Issel, and has accepted the bid of a Dutch firm, tho the Americans offered to do the work somewhat cheaper—$474,000 as against $478,000. The reason given is that the United States endeavors to bar out foreign industries, and that therefore foreign countries are not justified in permitting the competition of Americans.

THE revolution in the Philippines is ended. General Prima de Rivera has come to terms with the rebels, whose leader, Aguinaldo, has left the colony. This is a distinct success scored by the new Liberal administration in Spain. Rivera was given full power to grant reforms, and he made the most extensive use of it. The Spanish Liberal papers admit that nothing but bigotry on the part of the priests and unnecessary rigor on the part of the officials caused the rebellion, and they confidently hope that peace has been lastingly restored.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BIGGER THAN THE KRUPP GUN.

THE Bethlehem Iron Works (Pennsylvania) is now engaged in the construction of a coast-defense gun for America that will weigh five and one half tons more than the great Krupp gun exhibited at the World's Fair. Lieutenant Gardner, R.C.S., describes the new gun in *Harper's Weekly* (December 11). He gives the following figures:

"The caliber for the Bethlehem gun will be 16 inches. This caliber is four inches in excess of the largest type of modern gun used by the United States for coast defense. The Krupp gun at the World's Fair had a total length of 45.9 feet. The new American gun will have a length of 49.1 feet. A projectile from the Krupp gun weighed 2,204 pounds. The weight of a shell for the American gun is estimated to exceed 2,300 pounds. For the Krupp gun the powder charge weighed 903 pounds. The full powder charge for the new American rifle will weigh, it is thought, about 1,000 pounds. If smokeless powder be employed, it is safe to say that the weight will be nearly one half of the latter.

"The construction of the Bethlehem gun is under the superintendence of Mr. John F. Meigs, formerly lieutenant, United States navy, and a distinguished American artillerist. Mr. Meigs estimates the striking energy of a projectile from the new 16-inch gun as equal to the blow of a 6,000-ton steamer when ramming at sixteen-knots speed. He figures out the energy of impact to be an equivalent of 60,000 foot-tons. . . . Right here it may be said that to readily understand the damaging power of heavy guns is by no means easy. To the general public the terms used by the experts convey often only vague ideas. One hears the expression 'foot-tons' used in measuring the energy of a blow, as, for example, it might be said that a shell struck with a force equal to ten foot-tons. The idea conveyed by this expression is, in effect, that the blow struck was as hard a one as would be imparted by a one-ton weight dropped from a height of ten feet. But to get a real sense of the overpowering force of a blow from a 16-inch shell one has only to imagine the power necessary to be exerted in order to stop some vessel six or eight times as heavy as a Fall River steamer when steaming at a speed of not less than sixteen knots per hour. The damaging power of such a vessel (6,000 tons), Mr. Meigs says, is 'equivalent to that of the projectile of the 16-inch gun.'

"'To make the comparison complete, it should be observed,' he adds, 'that the 16-inch gun concentrates all its damaging power on a circle of sixteen inches diameter, while a ship in collision strikes all along her cut-water—a very much greater area.' Mr. Meigs declares it to be his opinion 'that no ship of war now existing, or likely to exist, could stand such a blow; for there are limitations as to the size and thickness of armor plate which forbid their extension to sizes which would give the necessary resistance.'"

Lieutenant Gardner adds that, while the destination of the new gun has not been officially announced, it is generally conceded that it will be mounted on Romer Shoals, in the lower harbor of New York. If placed there, it will command a range (at least sixteen miles in each direction) that takes in Fifty-ninth Street, New York City, and Blackwell's Island in one direction, Asbury Park in an opposite direction, and, in other directions, Newark, Elizabeth, Metuchen, South Amboy, and Far Rockaway. The following additional figures are given:

TABLE OF THE WORLD'S HEAVIEST GUNS.

Nation.	Caliber, inches.	Weight of gun, tons.	Length, feet.	Weight of shell, pounds.	Weight of powder, pounds.
United States	16	126	49	2350	1000
Germany	16.5	120	45.9	2204	903
Italy	17 *	104	40.75	2000	900
England	16.25	110.5	43	1800	960
France	16.54	74.2	32.5	1719.6	595.2

*This type is the heaviest now carried in the Italian navy. The 119-ton gun obtained of Krupp for the Italian navy is now mounted in the Italian shore defenses.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE FOR US.

"IN days of yore, ere science had advanced to its present high state of perfection," says the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, "there were drunkards among us. Fie! How awful! Worse, there were regular 'boozers'! Fie! How still more awful! To-day no such persons are to be found. We have, indeed, some people among us who are suffering from dipsomania. But that sounds very different. Moreover, such 'boozers' used to be possessed of all sorts of nasty qualities and outward signs of their state. Such a fellow, for instance, would, in his disgusting state, see things double. That does not occur in our days. The most that can be said is that there are people suffering from amblyopia. But that sounds much better. On the morning after his dissipation a drunkard used to have all sorts of aches and pains. 'His ears tingled,' or he had 'a head as big as a bass-drum.' 'His hair hurt him,' he had the 'shakes,' and the doctors brutally termed it 'seediness.' Suffering humanity does not know these things to-day. It happens occasionally that a man has an attack of tinnitus aurium, that his hair is subject to paræsthesia, that his frame is slightly convulsed by chorea. Such little ailments do not exclude us from society. The disgusting fraternity of 'boosers' would also 'be as blue as blue can be' when they sobered up and had not the wherewithal to have another bout. Science has left us to-day only people who suffer from 'nervous attacks.'

"There were once upon a time a certain class of people called 'smutty' (*Schweinigel*). They are dead and gone. There are, indeed, some people left who delight in telling nasty stories in decent society; but we call them erotomaniacs.

"But the greatest gratitude we owe science is for its almost complete extirpation of crime. How thankful we feel when we remember that the thieves which formerly infested our cities are gone, and that only a few sufferers from chronic kleptomania are left! Those who do not appreciate sufficiently how little harm, comparatively, is done by pyromaniacs should talk to the few old people still living who saw the day when 'firebugs' were dangerous to the community. Nor should we forget that to-day murder is solely due to hypnotism or any other old thing with a learned name."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Echoes from Thanksgiving.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—

It is with a sincere feeling, as well as a sense of appropriateness at this Thanksgiving season, that I should express to you my double appreciation, first, of the encouraging and gratifying notice you have given to my article on the progress of the individual communion-cup movement, in the issue of November 20; and secondly, of THE LITERARY DIGEST itself, which, for the two years I have received it, has been a weekly visitor carrying in easily assimilable form, instruction, interest, and information of the timeliest importance, treated in the highest manner and degree of skill and ability and impartiality. It is a weekly current *vade mecum;* and I like to get the most of it, particularly of the first four departments.

Finally, thinking that it might interest you, or perhaps your readers, to know the text of the resolutions adopted at the recent Philadelphia meeting of the American Public Health Association, I append them as moved by myself:

"*Whereas*, The common and promiscuous public use of drinking-vessels under existing conditions and well-established hygienic principles, is positively and essentially unclean and unsanitary, and, therefore, a menace to the public health; and

"*Whereas*, During the past three years many churches of various denominations have recognized the need of prophylaxis in administering the communion wine by adopting individual communion-cups or chalices, as being cleaner and safer, and at the same time not less satisfactory and sacred as substitutes for the common communion-cups; be it hereby

"*Resolved*, That the American Public Health Association, in indorsing the individual communion-cup reform, approves cordially the action of those churches, and recommends earnestly the adoption, for sanitary reasons, of individual communion-cups wherever common communion-cups are now in use; and further, be it

"*Resolved*, That this association recommends still more emphatically and urgently to the public the general use of individual cups, particularly in schools, on railway trains, in stations, at public fountains, and the like, as contributory to the better preservation of the public health and the prevention of communicable diseases." Respectfully,

H. S. ANDERS.

IT is stated that the Mormon Church has 1,400 missionaries who receive no salary, but travel and work for the mere payment of their expenses.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade journals point hopefully to the fact that last week the volume of business was 38 per cent. larger than a year ago. "The demand for most goods is more busy for the season, manufacturing works are better employed, and orders booked and prospects for the future are more encouraging than at this season in any other year of which equally definite records exist." A further falling-off in the number of business failures is reported, the total being 309 against 323 last week, 429 in this week a year ago, and 314 in 1896. A slight shrinkage in cereal exports is indicated, but American grain markets still hold their preeminent rank in activity. An unusually heavy demand for finished iron products finds many firms unable to turn out fast enough. Boot and shoe sales are also heavy. Cuban agitation in the House and Mr. Teller's silver-bond payment resolution in the Senate makes stocks a little irregular. The average of the sixty most active railroad shares decline 26 cents per share, an improved situation over last week. The strike of operatives in the New England cotton-mills loses force because of the heavy overstocking of the mills. Stock is being worked off, and already the print cloth market is 1 per cent. stronger.

The Grain Market.—"The rise of wheat above a dollar in regular sales was not accompanied by signs of speculative excitement. In fact, the continuance of extraordinary exports, 2,945,705 bushels flour included, for the week from Atlantic ports, against 1,573,215 last year, and for three weeks 9,002,493 bushels against 5,559,532 last year, besides 4,036,940 from Pacific ports for three weeks, would give excuse for high prices even if the corn exports were not enough to suggest great foreign need, amounting to 9,270,189 bushels against 10,774,293 for three weeks. The fact that cargoes of corn were shipped during the week both to Egypt and Russia, the very countries upon which Europe most relies for breadstuffs next to the United States, affected trade not unreasonably. Evidently the markets of the world are this year quite at the mercy of American supplies, and it is fortunate for this country that the prevailing disposition is to market grain in large quantities rather than to force up peculative prices and lessen foreign consumption."—*Dun's Review, January 22.*

Our Foreign Trade.—"A most remarkable showing is made by the preliminary Treasury statistics of foreign trade for December and the twelve months of 1897, which have now been issued, corrected to January 15. The exports of merchandise for December were valued at $124,474,435, an increase of over $7,200,000 as compared with the corresponding month of the year preceding. The imports were valued at $51,514,733, a decrease of over $7,400,000 as compared with December, 1896. Of the imports those paying duty showed an excess of more than $3,100,000 in value over those entering duty free, whereas in December, 1896, the duty-free goods showed an excess in value of more than $6,800,000 over those for the corresponding month of the preceding year. The exports showed an excess of over $73,900,000 over the imports for the month, whereas the excess on the same side in December of the year preceding amounted to only a little over $58,200,000."—*Bradstreet's, January 22.*

Heavy Boot and Shoe Sales.—"While not one reporter in the boot and shoe market tells of large contracts, manufacturers are buying leather

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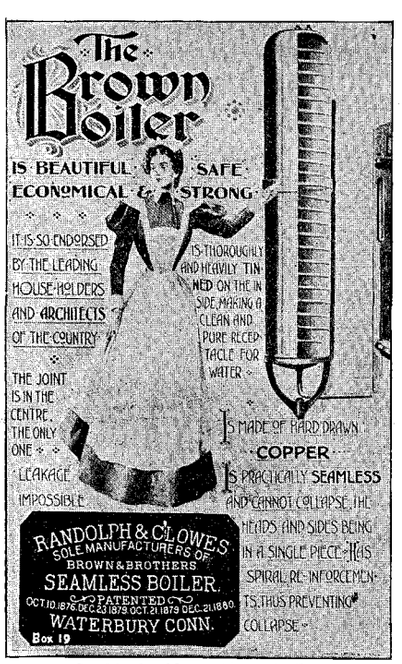
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heavily, one statement making sales of hemlock sole alone 900,000 sides for the week. Exaggerated or not, sales are heavy enough to prove that some of the largest manufacturers are either taking contracts or have resolved upon a course which will secure heavy business. Reported orders are quite restricted, except for brogans, of which many small orders are received, with some of magnitude from the South."—*Dun's Review, January 22.*

A Gain in Bank Clearings.—"Weekly bank clearings reflect the current large business of the country in a total amounting to $1,416,000,000, a falling-off of 1.5 per cent. from last week's very heavy total and of 3 per cent. from this week in 1893, which marked almost the height of the boom just preceding the panic. Compared with this week a year ago, however, there is a gain shown of 36 per cent., while over 1896 the increase is fully 45 per cent., over 1895 it is 55 per cent., and over 1894 it is nearly 69 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, January 22.*

Canadian Trade.—"The Canadian trade situation is one of confident strength. Toronto reports business for January ahead of last year in spite of mild weather and bad roads. Retailers are placing liberal orders. The reduction in the price of Canadian refined sugar has checked the import of foreign refined. Prices of peas have advanced 13 cents per bushel since January 1 as a result of the short crop. This and the high prices of oats have caused heavy imports of American corn for stock-feeding. At Montreal orders for dry-goods are coming in freely to jobbers, and the outlook for spring trade is regarded as good. Boot and shoe manufacturers are active at that city and at Quebec. Halifax reports the Newfoundland herring catch finer than for many years. Failures in the Dominion of Canada show a further falling-off, amounting this week to only 46, against 58 last week, 57 in this week of 1897, 52 in 1896, and 48 in 1894, but slightly exceeding those of 1895, which numbered 38. Canadian bank clearings this week aggregate $26,640,000, a decrease of 11.2 per cent. from last week, but an increase of 22.8 per cent. over this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, January 22.*

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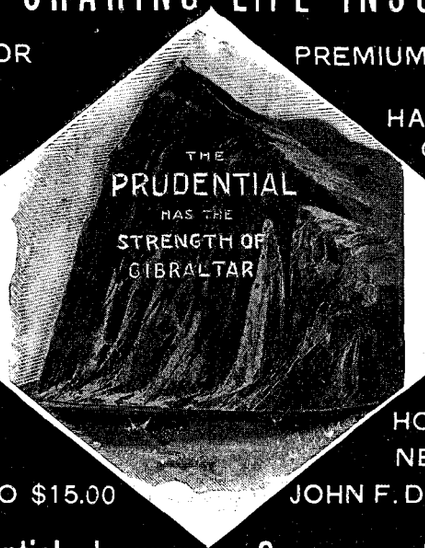

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CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe, Effective Cure for it.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable.

The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headache, fickle appetite, nervousness, and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach.

To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids.

These tablets can now be found at all drug-stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and, not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling.

"I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating, after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug-stores.

Current Events.

Monday, January 17.

President **Dole**, of **Hawaii**, **arrives** in **San Francisco**, on his way to Washington. . . . Secretary **Gage** and ex-Secretary **Fairchild** appear as **witnesses** before the House committee on **banking** and **currency**. . . . A **reduction** of from 5 to 12 per cent. in **wages** causes **strikes** in many New England cotton mills. . . . The New York legislature reassembles; two **Cuban belligerency** resolutions are introduced in the Assembly. . . . The State Department receives information that United States Consul William W. **Ashby** has been **drowned** at Colon, Colombia. . . . The national Government buys a large tract of land near **Boston** for **fortification** purposes. . . . Congress: In the Senate, Senator **Wolcott**, of Colorado, chairman of the **Bimetallic** Commission, makes a speech upon the negotiations of the **Commission** in Europe; the **Lodge** bill, restricting **immigration**, is taken up, and, after amendment, **adopted** by a vote of 45 to 28. . . . Senator **Hanna's** credentials for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term is presented, and Mr. Hanna **takes** the oath of office.

More **anti-Dreyfus** demonstrations are made in Paris, and a number of students are wounded; the Chamber of Deputies passes a motion **shelving** the **Dreyfus** discussion. . . . The French and Russian Ministers **protest** against England's conditions in the **Chinese loan** proposal. . . . Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a public speech announces that England will go to **war**, if necessary, to maintain her **commercial rights** in China. . . . Thirty-two men are killed and wounded in a burning mine in Prussian Silesia. . . . Six Laplanders and 114 **reindeer** are on the way to the United States from Copenhagen; they are for use in the **Yukon** valley.

Tuesday, January 18.

The **first ballot** for United States Senator to succeed Mr. **Gorman** is taken in the Maryland legislature; there is **no choice**. . . . In the Ohio senate a **protest** is made against placing on committees Senator **Burke**, the only **Republican** who **refused** to vote for **Hanna**. . . . Governor **Pingree**, of Michigan, makes a speech

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What's your dealer say about 'em?
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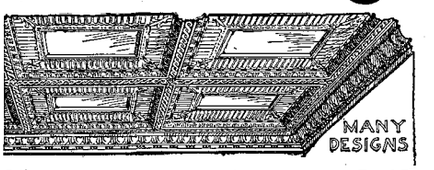

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Free. A Wonderful Shrub. Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

New evidence shows that Alkavis, the new botanical product of the Kava-Kava Shrub, is indeed a true specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disorders of the Kidneys and urinary organs. A remarkable case is that of Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, N. Y., as told in the New York *World* of recent date. He was cured by Alkavis, after, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing to die. Similar testimony of extraordinary cures of kidney and bladder diseases of long standing comes from many other sufferers, and 1,200 hospital cures have been recorded in 30 days. Up to this time he Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

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in Buffalo, inveighing against "the **power of money** in American affairs." . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. **Morgan** continues his speech in favor of **annexing Hawaii**; the **urgent deficiency bill** is **passed**. House: The Democrats make an attempt to force consideration of a **Cuban belligerency** resolution, but are defeated after an exciting contest; the army appropriation bill is passed.

General Billot, French Minister of War, makes a **formal complaint against Zola**. . . . . **Anti-Jewish** crusades occur in many French towns. . . . Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, and Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, make speeches which practically outline **Great Britain's Asiatic policy**; "England is determined," said the former, "even at the **cost of war**, that the door of **Chinese commerce** shall not be shut in her face". . . . China **accedes** to **Germany's** demand for indemnity for the death of the missionaries. . . . Forty persons are killed and eighteen injured by an **explosion of gas** in a mine in the Taganrog district, Russia.

Wednesday, January 19.

President **Dole,** of Hawaii, leaves San Francisco for Chicago, en route to Washington. . . . The first **joint ballot** for United States **Senator** is taken in the **Maryland** legislature with **no result**. . . . The **strike** situation in New England remains **unchanged** except for small additions to the strikers in Fall River and Brunswick. . . . The national **fishery congress** begins its session at **Tampa,** Fla. . . . The funerals of Major Gen. Butterworth, Gen. Christopher C. Auger, U. S. A., and Logan Carlisle, son of ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, take place. . . . The standing committees of **Tammany Hall** are announced, with **Richard Croker** as chairman of the **finance** committee. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. **Morgan** continues his speech in favor of **Hawaiian annexation**. . . . The nominations of Charles Page **Bryan** to be Minister to Brazil, and E. H. **Conger,** of Iowa, to be Minister to China, are **confirmed**. House: The Democrats continue their (unsuccessful) attempts to force through a Cuban **belligerency resolution.**

The **antisemitic, anti-Zola** disorders still continue in France; M. **Zola** announces that he has prepared his **defense** and will call **250 witnesses**. . . . Henry George **Liddell,** one of the compilers of the Liddell and Scott Lexicon, is **dead**. . . . The terms of the **English loan,** if accepted, will open to **trade** the anti-foreign provinces of **China**. . . . Threatened disturbances in **Prague** cause the troops to be summoned. . . . The **bread riots** at Ancona, Italy, continue. . . . Germany proposes to **increase the subsidy** to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, on the condition of a **fortnightly service to China** and an acceleration of speed to fourteen knots.

Thursday, January 20.

Three ballots for United States **Senator** are taken in the Maryland **legislature**; still **no choice**. . . . The **Japanese cruiser** *Kasagi* is **launched** at the Cramp shipyards, Philadelphia. . . . Ex-Mayor William L. **Strong,** of New York, is elected **president** of the **American Protective Tariff League**, to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss. . . . Over 1,200 coal-miners in northern Colorado go out on strike. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. **Teller's** resolution providing that bonds may be paid in **silver dollars** is made unfinished business by a vote of 41 to 25. . . . Mr. **Morgan concludes** his four-days' speech in favor of Hawaiian annexation. House: The consular and diplomatic **appropriation bill** is **passed** after another Cuban debate.

The students' **riots in Paris** continue; it is announced that **Zola's trial** will begin **February 7**. . . . The deaths from the **plague** in Bombay last week were **851**. . . . The **Cuban** insurgent general Juan Masso Parra **surrenders,** with his army, to the civil governor of Santa Clara province.

Friday, January 21.

The **National Primary Election League** is formed in New York, Oscar S. Straus president. . . . The **interstate** joint convention of **coal-miners** and operators at Chicago **fail to agree** on the scale. . . . The New York **Life Insurance** Company **settles** the famous **Hillmon claim** in full for $24,000, at Topeka, Kans. . . . Negotiations for a **reciprocity treaty with France** are resumed. . . . The **Senate confirms** the nomination of Attorney-General **McKenna** to be Justice of the **Supreme Court** of the United States; **agreement** is made to **vote** on the **Teller resolution,** Thursday, January 27. . . . The House sends the **urgent deficiency bill** to conference; the **committee on foreign affairs** decides to report a **resolution** asking the State Department for information on the **Ruiz** case.

Japan decides to send a fleet of nine war-ships to Chinese waters; France orders two war-ships to China. . . . Spanish advices report the capture and destruction of the seat of government of the Cuban insurgents at Esperanza; also that General Calixto Garcia, the insurgent leader, has been killed. . . . The bill providing for the issue of currency notes in India, against gold, is adopted by the council.

Saturday, January 22.

The first week of the **New England cotton-mill strike** ends with **both** sides **unyielding**. . . . President **Dole** talks, in Chicago, of Hawaii and the prospects of annexation. . . . Latest reports to the War Department show **great hardships and scarcity of supplies in the Klondike** region. . . . The President sends to the Senate the **nomination** of Gov. John W. **Griggs,** of New Jersey, to be **Attorney General,** to succeed Judge McKenna. . . . Congress—Senate: The **Teller bond resolution** is advocated in a long speech by Mr. Stewart (Pop.), Nevada. House: The Indian appropriation bill is passed; Mr. **Bailey** renews his charges of **bad faith against Speaker Reed,**

The debate on the **Dreyfus case** precipitates a **riot** in the French **Chamber of Deputies; violent scenes** ensue, the lobbies are filled with troops, and the sitting suspended. . . . **A biography of the Prince of Wales** has been issued in London. . . . Mr. **Gladstone** is alarmingly **ill** at Cannes, France. . . . Perfect weather in India permits the securing of **valuable scientific results of the solar eclipse.**

Sunday, January 23.

M. J. Cramer, ex-Minister to Denmark and Switzerland, brother-in-law to U. S. Grant, dies at Carlisle, Pa. . . . Owing to mob violence, arising from a lack of provisions, **martial law** is declared at **Fort Yukon,** in the Klondike. . . . **Admiral Sicard's squadron** reaches Key West; joined by three war-vessels at that place, the fleet **sails for Dry Tortugas, within forty miles of Havana. . . . Dr. John Hall,** of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, this city, announces that he will **remain pastor.**

The reported sailing of the **American fleet** for Cuban waters causes great **excitement in Madrid**. . . . Fierce **anti-Jewish riots** take place in **Algiers;** in Paris anti-Dreyfus disturbances are prevented by stringent precautions. . . . **King Humbert** signs a decree **lowering,** until April 30, **the customs duty** on **cereals** imported into Italy.

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A new "Singer" given in exchange for it.

We will give one hundred latest improved Singer Sewing Machines in even exchange for an equal number of the oldest sewing machines of any make, now in family use. Awards to be decided from applications sent to us before March 1, 1898. The new machines will be delivered within 30 days thereafter.

All you have to do *is to send this information on a postal card:* (1) your name; (2) location of your residence; (3) post-office address; (4) name of your machine; (5) its factory number; (6) length of time in use; (7) paper in which you saw this. *Send details in this* **exact** *order on a* **postal card** *— don't send a letter — and put nothing else on the postal card but the information desired.*

This is no guessing contest requiring a payment, a subscription, or a personal service of any sort. If you own an old sewing machine, you have only to send the requisite information in order to compete for a prize worth having. It costs absolutely nothing but a postal card, which may bring to your door the best sewing machine in the world in exchange for your old one.

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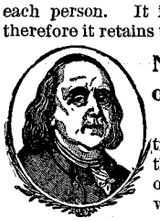
When served as a Breakfast Mush it costs less than one cent for each person. It is not steam-cooked, therefore it retains the rich,



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in its natural condition. It has none of the coarse, gritty taste of cracked or rolled wheat.

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There is but one Wheatlet; avoid the "just as good." Booklet mailed free.

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If you do, you will be interested in knowing that the Kola Plant, a new botanic discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa, is pronounced an assured cure for the disease. Most marvelous cures are wrought by this new Plant, when all other remedies fail. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational Church, Newell, Iowa, writes that the Kola plant cured him of severe asthma of twenty years' standing; Alfred C. Lewis, editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, of Washington, D. C., testifies that it cured him when he could not lie down at night without fear of choking; and many others give similar testimony. It is really a most wonderful discovery. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, The Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. This is very fair, and you should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

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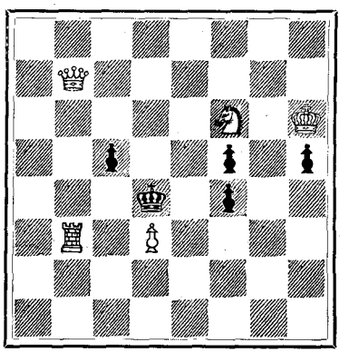
Problem 256.

First-Prize Winner. Author Not Known.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

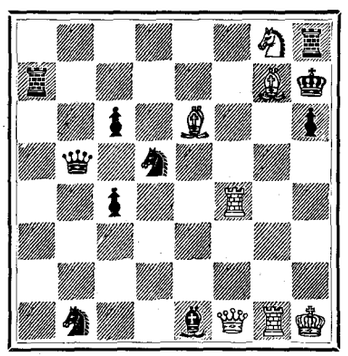
White mates in three moves.

Problem 257.

BY T. D. CLARKE, Merino.

We are under obligation to Mr. C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb., for the following beautiful composition.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 251.

1. Kt—Kt 7 / K—Q 4 or 5 — 2. Q—B 5, mate
1. . . . . / K—B 5 — 2. Q—Kt 5, mate
1. . . . . / P—Q 3 — 2. Q x Q P, mate
1. . . . . / P—Q 4 — 2. Q—B 6, mate
1. . . . . / P—R 4 — 2. Q—Q 6, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; E. E. Armstrong, Perry Sound, Ont.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Iowa; "Spifflicator," New York City; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; E. P. Gould, Augusta, Me.; T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal.; O. H. G., Stockton, Cal.; H. U. Nyhart, Glen Lyon, Pa.; the Rev. W. W. Faris, Miami, Fla.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; J. F. S., Boston; F. W. Spalding, Winnipeg; W. K. Greely, Boston; Albert Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; the Hon. S. B. Daboll, St. Johns, Mich.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio.

Comments: "Easy, but elegant"—M. W. H. "Not difficult, but instructive"—F. S. F. "A neat composition"—I. W. B. "Shows care and ingenuity"—C. Q. De F. "Symmetrical and pretty"—E. E. A. "Simple and symmetrical"—W. R. C. "A good little one for beginners"—C. F. P.

No. 252.

1. B x P / K x P — 2. R—K 4 / R x B ch — 3. Q x R, mate
2. . . . . / Any other — 3. P—Kt 4, mate
1. . . . . / Either Kt moves — 2. R—K 4 ch / K x P must — 3. P—Kt 4, mate
1. . . . . / R x B ch — 2. R—Q 4 / K x R — 3. Q—R sq, mate
2. . . . . / K x P — 3. Q x R, mate
2. . . . . / R x R ch — 3. Kt—Q 3, mate
2. . . . . / R any other — 3. Q—K 4, mate
1. . . . . / P x P — 2. Kt x R ch / Kt x Kt must — 3. Q—R sq, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., F. S. Ferguson, the Rev. I. W. Bieber, C. F. Putney, "Spifflicator," F. H. Johnston, W. P. Donnan, E. P. Gould, J. G. O'Callaghan, J. C. Eppens.

Comments: "Very difficult, and otherwise fine"—M. W. H. "Not a good problem"—F. S. F. "An octopus and salamander rolled into one"—I. W. B. "A difficult and beautiful problem"—C. F. P. "Don't like it, because it goes off with a 'take,' but several of the variations are fine, magnificent conceptions"—S. "An interesting study"—F. H. J. "Attacks numerous; defenses very fine"—W. G. D. "Pretty tough"—E. P. Gould.

E. E. Armstrong and F. H. Johnston are to be credited with getting 247. W. S. Weeks got 248 and 249. A member of the Pillsbury Chess-Club, of Hoboken, was successful with 248. Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; and L. Hesselroth, Chicago, found the way of doing 249. C. A. F., Omro, Wis., got 250.

Solvers will add very much to the interest of this department if they will send comments on problems. It is curious as well as interesting to see how a problem is judged as to its elegance of construction, difficultness, and *tout ensemble*. Sometimes a composition is condemned because it is easy, when its construction is very beautiful. Blake's masterpiece (No. 248), which received the highest commendation possible from the Judges of the Tournament, was unfavorably criticized by some of our solvers. Please make your comments as brief as possible, and to the point.

Criticisms of Problems.

We often get very funny unfavorable criticisms of some of the problems we select, not only concerning 247, of which we were assured that it had every characteristic of a "fake" problem, but of nearly every problem we publish. As an example of this we are told that Mr. Pulitzer's 249 can be solved by Q—Kt 3 (an impossibility), and that the famous Chess-Harmonist, the man who never uses a superfluous piece, has, in this composition, four pieces, three Pawns and a Bishop, which "seem supernumeraries." Our correspondent finds 251 so very easy the way he does it: 1 Q—B 5 ch, K—B 5 must (?); 2 Q—Kt 5 mate, "with no alternatives," that it "makes one smile." Probably the best part of the joke is that he informs us that "Kt and two Pawns useless." The moral of all this is, (1) that sometimes we don't see far enough, and (2) we should be absolutely sure that we are right before we undertake to "cook" a problem.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FORTIETH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

"ULTIMO,"	CAPT. O. J. BOND, Charleston.	"ULTIMO."	CAPT. O. J. BOND.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	12 Q R–K sq (g)	Kt—B sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	13 R—K 2 (h)	Kt—Kt 3
3 Kt–Q B 3	P—Q B 3 (a)	14 K R–K sq	Q—B 2
4 P–K 4 (b)	B—Kt 5	15 P—B 5	Kt—R 4
5 B—Q 3	P x K P (c)	16 Q–B 4 (i)	K—R sq
6 B x P	P—K B 4	17 B x P (j)	P x B
7 B–B 2 (d)	Kt—B 3 (e)	18 B x B	R x B
8 Kt—B 3	Castles	19 Kt–K Kt 5	Kt—B 3
9 Castles	Q Kt–Q 2 (f)	20 R x R	Kt x R
10 Q—Q 3	R—K sq	21 Drawn.	
11 B—Kt 5	B—K 2		

Notes by One of the Judges and "Ultimo."

(a) Kt—K B 3 is the accepted move.

(b) If Black had played 3 . ., Kt—K B 3, this move could not have been made here.

(c) Evidently Kt—K 2 is better.

(d) While White has lost a move, he is more than compensated in Black's weak P position.—U. We think his best is B—B 3, allowing the R to occupy Q B sq and control the file.

(e) It were best, probably, for Black to play B x Kt ch.

(f) Black would have the preferable game if he had played B x Kt, followed by Kt—K 5.

(g) The tables have turned, and White is forcing matters.

(h) Lost his chance. Kt—K 5, followed by P—B 4, gives a strong position.

(i) B—Kt 3 would have caused Black to think seriously.

(j) Secures a very neat draw, but White's position warranted something better.—U.

FORTY-FIRST GAME.

Evans Gambit.

THE REV. A. C. KAYE, Jefferson, Ia.	THE REV. R. D. TOMPKINS, St. Louis.	THE REV. A. C. KAYE.	THE REV. R. D. TOMPKINS.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 B x P ch	K—B sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	12 B–K Kt 5	Kt x Q P!
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	13 Q–K 3 (d)	Kt—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	14 Q—R 3 ch	B—Kt 5
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	15 Q x B ch	P—B 4
6 Castles (a)	Kt–K B 3 (b)	16 Q—K 4	Kt—Q 3
7 P—Q 4	Kt x K P (c)	17 Q—Q 5	Q—Kt 3
8 R—K sq	Kt x Q B P	18 Q x K P	K x B
9 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	19 Q—Q 5 ch	K—B sq
10 Q—Kt 3	B x K R	20 R—K sq	Q—B 3 (e)
		21 B—K 7 ch	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges, and Mr. Kaye.

(a) P—Q 4 is more forceful.

(b) p—Q 3 is the old accepted move.

(c) Looks as if he were going for the Brilliancy Prize.—Mr. K.

(d) Q—R 3 ch would have won something.

(e) Kt—B 2, followed by Q—K Kt 2, would have prolonged the game, tho I think White ought to win.—Mr. K.

There is very little to be said about this game. It was badly played on both sides. White won by good luck more than by good management. The brilliancy of Black was not sound, but he had several chances to more than equalize the attack. In the Evans Gambit it is never safe for the second player to go in for any funny business.

The Cable Match.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* is authority for the following information concerning the third cable match for the Newnes Trophy: The Brooklyn Chess-Club has offered the English Team three sets of dates: March 11 and 12; March 18 and 19; March 25 and 26. Six of the American Team have been chosen: H. N. Pillsbury, J. W. Showalter, J. F. Barry, E. Hymes, A. B. Hodges, and E. Delmar, the other four players to be chosen by competition. The Boston Chess Club has offered a scheme for the formation of a National League, to have control of all future matches of this character. Several of the provisions, if carried into effect, would make matches of this kind really international affairs, and take from them the objection of being managed by any one club or by Chess-players of any one city. The officers must be chosen from and be President of one of the following Chess-clubs: The Brooklyn; the Manhattan, New York City; the Franklin, Philadelphia; the Boston; the Baltimore.

A Chess-Game, Long Drawn Out.

One of the longest games we ever heard of was finished this month. It was a correspondence game between several German-Americans of New York City, and a Chess-club in Bremen, Germany. The New Yorkers won a Ruy Lopez which took about two years and five months to finish.

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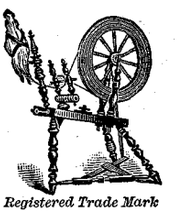

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